



# भारत का राजपत्र

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NEW DELHI, APRIL 12—APRIL 18, 2009, SATURDAY/CHAITRA 22—CHAITRA 28, 1931

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके  
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सार्विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India  
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

### वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के मुख्य आयुक्त का कार्यालय (दिल्ली क्षेत्र)

नई दिल्ली, 17 फरवरी, 2009

सं. 1/2009-सी. श.

का.आ. 931.—भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग,  
नई दिल्ली, द्वारा दिनांक 1-7-94 को जारी अधिसूचना संख्या-33/94  
सी. श. (एन टी) द्वारा मुझे प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं,  
एतद्वारा तहसील तावरू, जिला मेवात (हसियाणा) में त्रावरू-रेवाड़ी  
रोड़ स्थित गांव निजामपुर को सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (1962  
का 52) की धारा 9 के अधीन निजी बौंडेड वेअरहाउस स्थापित करने  
के लिये वेअरहाउसिंग स्टेशन घोषित करती हूँ।

[का. सं. सी सी यू (दि. क्षे) सी.श./तक/08/2009]  
चित्रा गौरी लाल, मुख्य आयुक्त

### MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

Office of the Chief Commissioner of Central Excise (DZ)

New Delhi, the 17th February, 2009

No. 1/2009-Cus.

S.O. 931.—In exercise of the powers conferred on  
me by Notification No. 33/94-Cus (NT), dated 1-7-94 of the  
Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of  
Revenue, New Delhi, I hereby declare village Nizampur  
situated on Tauru-Rewari ~~in~~ in Tehsil Tauru, Distt.  
Mewat (Haryana) to be a ~~housing~~ Station, under  
Section 9, of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), for setting  
up Private Bonded Warehouse.

[F. No. CCU(DZ) CUS/TECH/08/2009]

CHITRA GOURI LAL, Chief Commissioner

**कार्यालय मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त**

जोधपुर, 27 मार्च, 2009

सं. 1/2008/09

**का.आ. 932.**—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43वाँ) की धारा 10(23ग) के खण्ड (vi) के साथ पठित आयकर नियमावली—1962 के नियम 2 ग ए द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, जोधपुर एतद्वारा एस. जी. एन. खालसा कॉलेज और स्कूल, श्रीगंगानगर को उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ निर्धारण वर्ष, 2005-06 तथा निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित करते हैं :—

1. कर निर्धारिती उसकी आय का प्रयोग अथवा उसकी आय का प्रयोग करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतः तथा अनन्यतः उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई।
2. कर निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से सांगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उप-धारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जेवाहिरात, फर्नीचर आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करवा सकेगा।
3. यह आदेश किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगा, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हो।
4. कर निर्धारिती आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष फाइल करेगा।
5. विघटन की स्थिति में इसकी अतिरिक्त राशियां और परिसंपत्तियां समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएगी और उसका कोई भी भाग संस्थान के किसी सदस्य को नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. यह अधिसूचना तब तक जारी रहेगी जब तक इसे वापस न लिया जाय।

[संदर्भ सं.-मु.आ.आ./आ.अ. (तक)/जोध/2008-09/3880]

सं. 1/2008/09. डिल्ली, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

**OFFICER OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF  
INCOME-TAX**

Jodhpur, the 27th March, 2009

No. 2008/09

**S.O. 932.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (vi) of Section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) read with rule 2CA of the Income Tax Rules, 1962, I, the Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Jodhpur hereby approve "SGN KHALSA COLLEGE'S AND

SCHOOL'S, SRIGANGANAGAR" for the purpose of the said section for the assessment year, 2005-06 onward, subject to the following conditions :—

1. the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
2. the assessee will not invest or deposit its funds (other than voluntary contribution received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
3. this order will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gain of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business;
4. the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961;
5. that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organization with similar objectives and no part of the same will go to any of the members of the Institution.
6. This notification will remain in force until it is withdrawn.

[Ref. No. CCIT/ITO (Tech.)/JU/2008-09/3880]

**B. S. DHILLON, Chief Commissioner of Income Tax**

**रेल मंत्रालय**

(रेलवे बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 6 अप्रैल, 2009

**का.आ. 933.**—रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड), राजभाषा नियम, 1976 (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) के नियम 10 के उपनियम (2) और (4) के अनुसरण में दक्षिण-पश्चिम रेलवे के हुबली मंडल के वरिष्ठ मंडल चिकित्सा अधिकारी कार्यालय, वास्को-द-गामा को जहां 80% से अधिक अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है।

[सं. हिंदी-2009/रा.भा. 1/12/2]

संसार चंद, निदेशक, (राजभाषा)

**MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 6th April, 2009

**S.O. 933.**—Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), in pursuance of Sub Rule (2) and (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (use for official purposes of the union)

Rules, 1976, hereby, notify the office of Senior Divisional Medical Officer, Vasco-D-Gama of Hubli Division of South-Western Railway, where 80% or more Officers/Employees have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. Hindi-2009/O.L. 1/12/2]

SANSAR CHAND, Director (O. L.)

### सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 8 अप्रैल, 2009

**का.आ. 934.—**केंद्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसार में, दूरदर्शन महानिदेशालय (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय) के निम्नलिखित अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, जिनके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारीवृद्धि ने हिंदी का कार्यासाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है :-

1. दूरदर्शन अनुरक्षण केंद्र, मथुरा
2. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, मथुरा
3. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, अलीगढ़
4. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, कोसी कलां
5. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, अलवर
6. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, बसवा
7. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, भरतपुर
8. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, डीग
9. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, हिंडौनसिटि
10. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, करौली
11. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, किशनगढ़बास
12. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, नगर
13. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, फिरोजपुर झिरका
14. दूरदर्शन अनुरक्षण केंद्र, झांसी
15. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, झांसी
16. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, करवी
17. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, ललितपुर
18. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, मऊरानीपुर
19. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, महरोनी
20. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, महोबा
21. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, ओरई
22. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, राठ
23. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, तालबेहट
24. दूरदर्शन उच्च शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर, बांदा।

[सं. ई-11017/6/2007-हिंदी]

प्रियम्बदा, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

### MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 8th April, 2009

**S.O. 934.—**In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices under Directorate General of Doordarshan (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting), more than 80% of the staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Doordarshan Maintenance Center, Mathura
2. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Mathura
3. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Aligarh
4. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Kosi Kalan
5. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Alwar
6. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Baswa
7. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Bharatpur
8. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Deeg
9. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Hindounicity
10. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Karoli
11. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Kishangarhbas
12. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Nagar
13. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Firojpur Jhirka
14. Doordarshan Maintenance Center, Jhansi
15. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Jhansi
16. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Karvi
17. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Lalitpur
18. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Mauranipur
19. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Mahroni
20. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Mahoba
21. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Orai
22. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Rath
23. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Talbehat
24. Doordarshan High Power Transmitter, Banda

[No. E-11017/6/2007-Hindi]

PRIYAMVADA, Director (O.L.)

**संस्कृति मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 27 फरवरी, 2009

**का.आ. 935.**—कलाक्षेत्र प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम, 1993 के खंड 11 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का उपयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा कलाक्षेत्र प्रतिष्ठान के शासी बोर्ड में पाँच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित सदस्यों को नामित करती है :-

**खण्ड 11 (ख) के तहत नामित सदस्य**

1. डॉ. आर.वी. वैद्यनाथ अय्यर, ए-202, टेंपल ट्री अपार्टमेंट, 29/1, जरगनहल्ली कनकपुरा रोड, बैंगलुरु-560078
2. श्री अभिजीत सेनगुप्त, सी-1/21, बापा नगर, नई दिल्ली
3. डॉ. प्रीता रेडी, प्रबंध निदेशक, अपोलो हॉस्पीटल्स, नं. 21, ग्रीम्स रोड, ग्रीम्स लेन, थाउजेन्ट्स, लाइट्स, चेन्नई-600006
4. सुश्री अरुन्धती नाग, प्रबंध न्यासी, “रंग शंकर”, 36 भाग-II, 8 क्रॉस, जे.पी. नगर, दूसरा चरण, बैंगलुरु-650078
5. सुश्री माधवी मुद्गल, 164, गोल्फ लिंक, नई दिल्ली-110004
6. श्री श्रीराम पंचू, नं. 16, टेंपल ग्लेड, 64, बीच रोड, कलाक्षेत्र कॉलोनी, चेन्नै-600090
7. श्री पी.टी. कृष्णन, नं. 1, सेकेंड स्ट्रीट, वालेस गार्डेन्स, चेन्नै-600006
8. श्री एन. मुरली, प्रबंध निदेशक, दी हिन्दू, कस्तूरी बिल्डिंग, नं. 859, अन्ना सलाई, चेन्नै-600085
9. डॉ. ए. सी. मुथेया, “अडयार विला”, नं. 4, गाँधी मंडपम रोड, कोट्टुरपुरम, चेन्नै-600085

**खण्ड 11 (घ) के तहत नामित पदेन सदस्य**

1. सचिव, संस्कृति मंत्रालय या उनके प्रतिनिधि, जो संस्कृति मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली में कम से कम उप-सचिव स्तर के हों।

2. संस्कृति मंत्रालय के वित्तीय सलाहकार या उनके प्रतिनिधि, जो संस्कृति मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली में कम से कम उप-सचिव स्तर के हों।

**सदस्य सचिव**

निदेशक, कलाक्षेत्र प्रतिष्ठान, शासी बोर्ड के पदेन सदस्य सचिव होंगे।

[मि. सं. 11-14/2008-अकादमी]

वी. टी. जोसेफ, अवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF CULTURE**

New Delhi, the 27th February, 2009

**S.O. 935.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of the Kalakshetra Foundation Act 1993, the

Central Government hereby makes the following nominations on the Governing Board of the Kalakshetra Foundation for a term of five years :—

**Members Nominated Under Section 11 (b)**

1. Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, A-202, Temple Tree Apartments, 29/1, Jarganhalli, Kanakpura Road, Bangalore-560078
2. Shri Abhijit Sengupta, C-1/21, Bapa Nagar, New Delhi
3. Dr. Preetha Reddy, Managing Director, Appollo Hospitals, No. 21, Greams Road, Greams Lane, Thousand Lights, Chennai-600006
4. Ms. Arundhati Nag, Managing Trustee, “Ranga Shankara” 36 Pt-II, 8th Cross, J.P. Nagar, 1Ind Phase, Bangalore-650078
5. Ms. Madhvi Mudgal, 164, Golf Link, New Delhi-110004
6. Shri Sriram Panchu, No. 16, Temple Glade, 64, Beach Road, Kalakshetra Colony, Chennai-600090
7. Shri P.T. Krishnan, No. 1 Second Street, Wallace Gardens, Chennai-600006
8. Shri N. Murali, Managing Director, The Hindu, Kasturi Buildings, No. 859, Anna Salai, Chennai-600002
9. Dr. A.C. Muthiah, “Adayar Villa”, No. 4, Gandhi Mandapam Road, Kotturpuram, Chennai-600085

**Ex-officio Members nominated under Section 11(d)**

1. Secretary, Ministry of Culture or his representative not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, New Delhi.
2. Financial Adviser of Ministry of Culture or his representative not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, New Delhi.

**Member Secretary**

Director Kalakshetra Foundation will be the Ex-officio Member Secretary of the Governing Board.

[F. No. 11-14/2008-Akademies]

V.T. JOSEPH, Under Secy.

## उपरोक्ता यामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण पंचालय

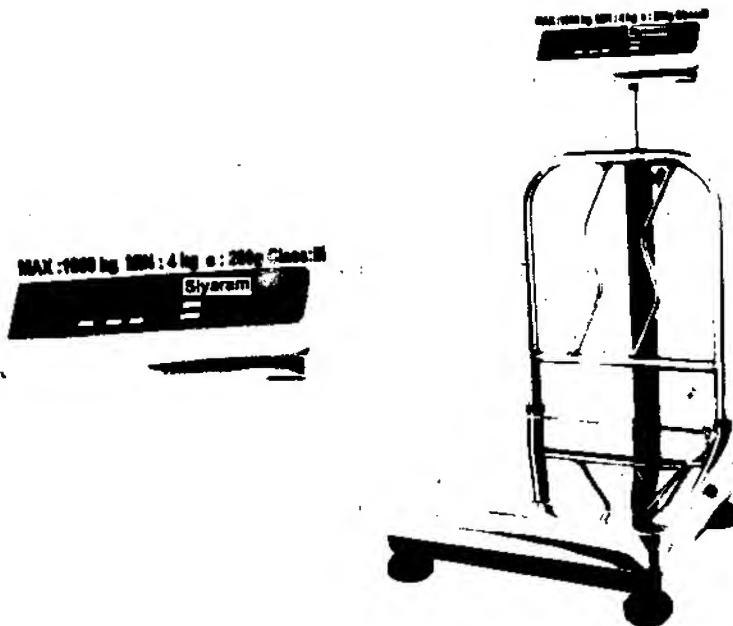
(उपरोक्ता यामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 जून, 2008

**का.आ. 936.—**केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कानूनाई एंड संस, पेट्रोल पंप के सामने, अमरेली रोड, सावरकुण्डला-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "के एस-1000" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सियाराम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/158 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपरोक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

तुला के बायों और दायों तरफ के नीचे और ऊपर के कवर में किए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड तार को निकाल कर सीलिंग की गई है और इसके बाद तार पर वर्गाकार लीड सील फिक्स की गई है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्रारूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10$ ,  $2 \times 10$ ,  $5 \times 10$  के, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (82)/2008]  
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

**MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 30th June, 2008.

**S.O. 936.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) of Series-KS-1000 and with brand name "SIYARAM" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Kanubhai & Sons, Opp. Petrol Pump, Amreli Road, Savarkundla-364 515, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/158 ;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

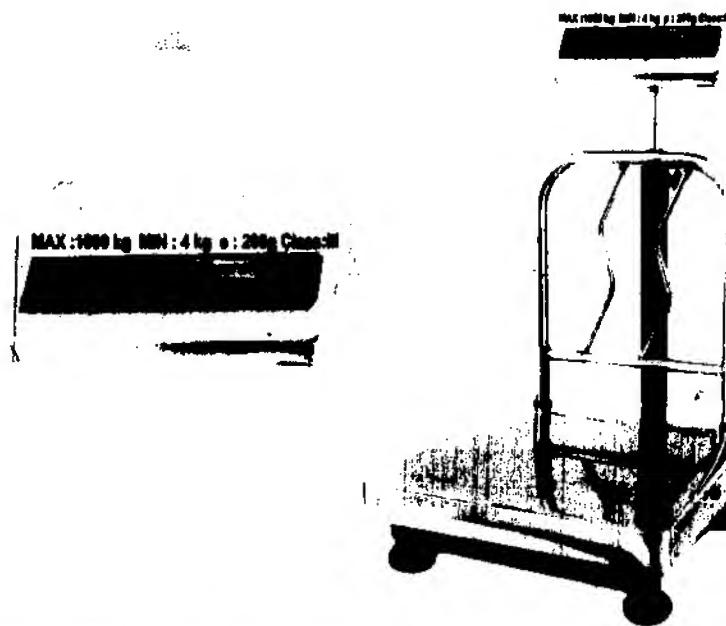


Figure 2 : Schematic diagram of sealing arrangement

The sealing is done by passing a leaded wire through the holes made in the bottom and top cover of the indicator at the left and right side, then a square lead seal is fixed on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5000kg. and with number of verification scale interval(*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5gr. or more and with '*e*' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , *k* being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[WM-21 (82)/2008]

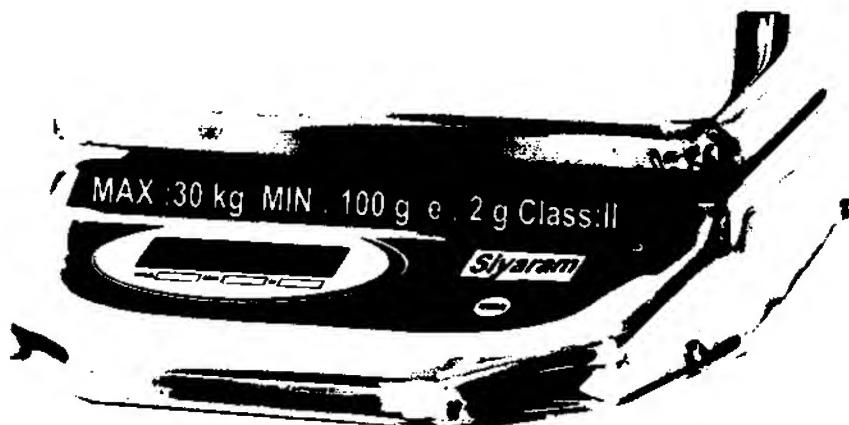
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 जून, 2008

का.आ. 937.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कानूनाई एंड संस, पेट्रोल पंप के सामने, अमरेली रोड, सावरकुण्डला-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “के एस टी-030” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सियाराम” है (जिसे इसके पश्चात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/156 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपरोक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

तुला के बायों और दायों तरफ के नीचे और ऊपर के कवर में किए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड तार को निकाल कर सीलिंग की गई है और इसके बाद तार पर वर्गाकार लीड सील फिक्स की गई है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्रारूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^8$ ,  $2 \times 10^8$ ,  $5 \times 10^8$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (82)/2008]  
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th June, 2008

**S.O. 937.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High accuracy (accuracy class-II) of Series-KST-030 and with brand name "SIYARAM" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Kanubhai & Sons, Opp. Petrol Pump, Amreli Road, Savarkundla-364 515, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/156;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Figure 2 : Schematic diagram of sealing arrangement

The sealing is done by passing a leaded wire through the holes made in the bottom and top cover of the balance at the left and right side, then a square lead seal is fixed on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 100mg or more and with ' $e$ ' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ ,  $k$  being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(82)/2008]

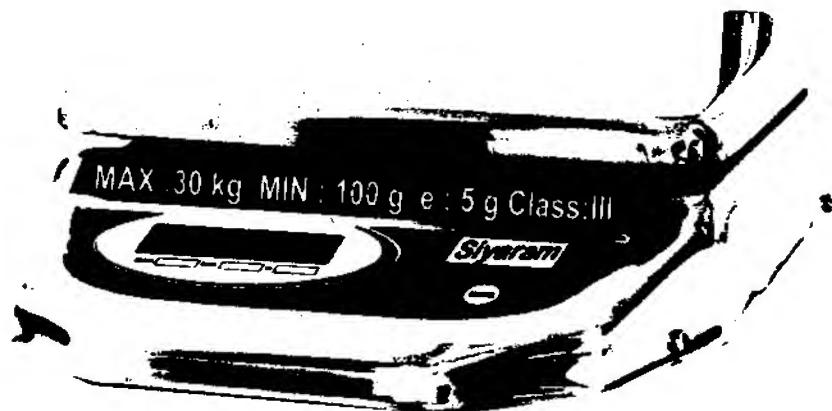
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 जून, 2008

**का.आ. 938.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विधिन परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कानूनी एंड संस. पेट्रोल पंप के सामने, अमरेली रोड, सावरकुण्डला-364515 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "के एस टी-030" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सियाराम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/157 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्लनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्शी तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

तुला के बार्यों और दायों तरफ के नीचे और ऊपर के कवर में किए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड तार को निकाल कर सीलिंग की गई है और इसके बाद तार पर बर्गाकार लीड सील फिक्स की गई है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्रारूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-8}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-8}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-8}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (82)/2008]  
आर माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th June, 2008

**S.O. 938.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) of Series-KS-030 and with brand name "SIYARAM" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Kanubhai & Sons, Opp. Petrol Pump, Amreli Road, Savarkundla-364 515, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/157;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Figure 2 : Schematic diagram of sealing arrangement

The sealing is done by passing a leaded wire through the holes made in the bottom and top cover of the balance at the left and right side, then a square lead seal is fixed on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 100mg or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , *k* being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (82)/2008]

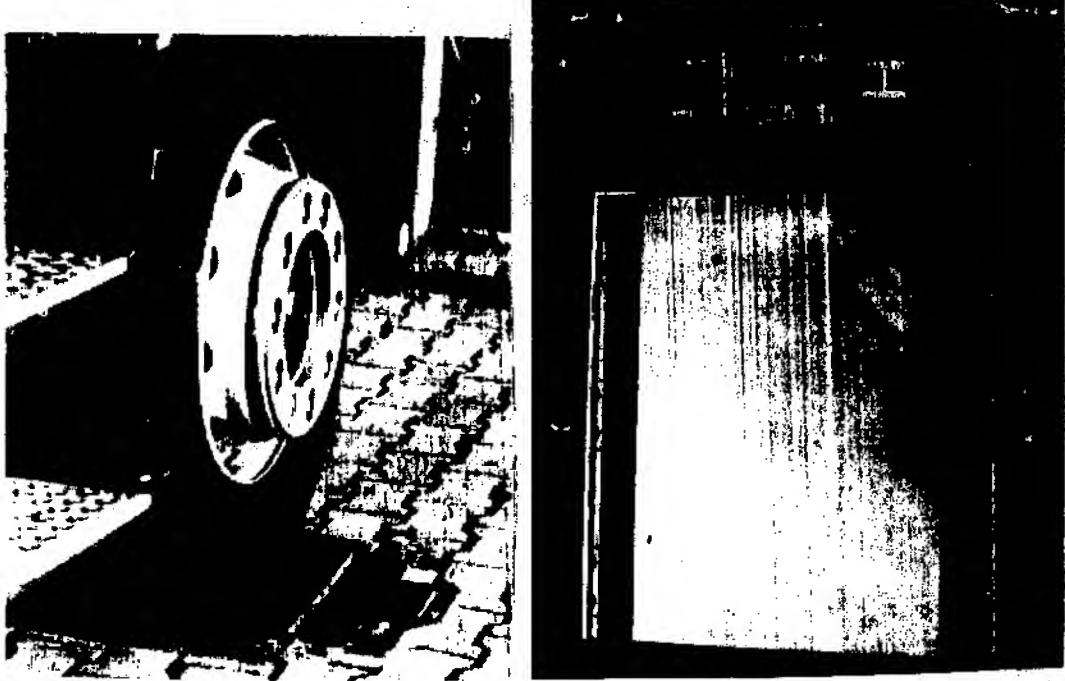
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 939.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संमावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इंटर नेशनल रोड डायनामिक्स, 702, 43वां स्ट्रीट ईस्ट, एस 7 के 3 टी 9 साक्षातून, सास्केचवान, कनाडा द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग IV) के 'एस ए डब्ल्यू-15-सी-2' शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (स्टेटिक व्हील लोड व्हीयर) जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एस ए डब्ल्यू" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), और जिसे इंटर नेशनल रोड डायनामिक्स साउथ एशिया प्रा.लि. विला 13, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, ब्लाक-5, चार्मवुड विलेज, सूरजकुंड रोड, फरीदाबाद-121009 हरियाणा द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अधवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/07/272 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उपरोक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (स्टेटिक व्हील लोड व्हीयर) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 कि. ग्रा. है। भार तोलन का पैड एक उच्च सामर्थ्य इस्पात प्लेट का बना है तथा तल साइड पर दो स्लाट मशीन द्वारा निर्मित हैं। इन स्लाट में विकृत गेज संस्थापित किए गए हैं। लिविंग क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 7.2 वी डीसी से १२० वी डीसी प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 सीलिंग प्रावधान

उपकरण को सील करने के लिए इसमें दो सील की जाएंगी। पहली इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सर्किट की सुरक्षा के लिए तोलन उपकरण डिस्प्ले के बायों और तथा दूसरी सील यांत्रिक एसेंबली की सुरक्षा के लिए डिस्प्ले इकाई के दायीं ओर नीचे होंगी। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (49)/2007]  
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 939.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Static Wheel Load Weigher) with digital indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-IV) of Series-SAW-15C-II and with brand name "SAW" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. International Road Dynamics, 702, 43rd Street East, S7K3T9 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada and Marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. International Road Dynamics South Asia Pvt. Ltd., Villa 13, Ground Floor, Block-V, Charmwood Village, Surjkund Road, Faridabad-121 009, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/272;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Static Wheel Load Weigher) with a maximum capacity of 15 tonne and minimum capacity of 500kg. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 50kg. The weigh pad is made of a high strength steel plate and two slots are milled on the bottom side. The strain gauges are installed in these slots. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 7.2V DC to 9V DC power supply.

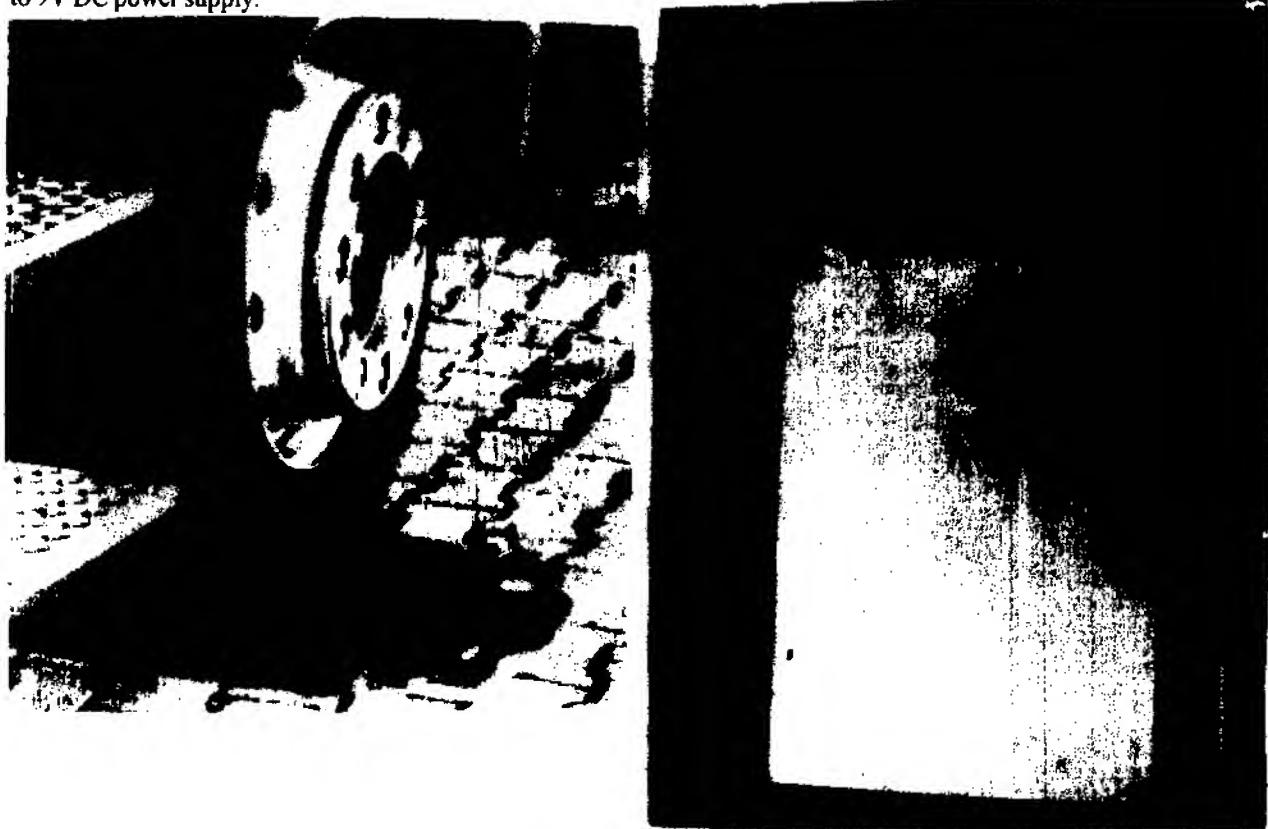


Figure-2 : Sealing arrangement

The sealing the instrument two seals are applied, one is at the left side of the display of the weighing instrument for safety of electronic circuit and the other seal is at the right side below of the display unit for safety of mechanical assembly. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 1,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(49)/2007]

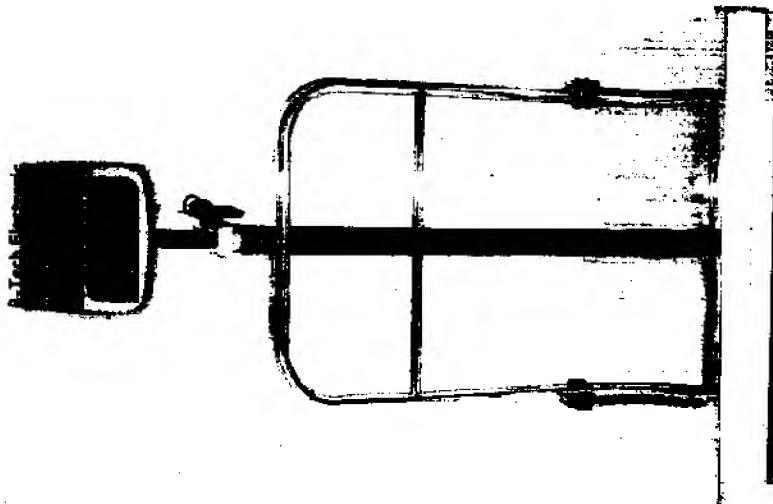
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 940.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बी-टैक इलैक्ट्रोनिक, 36, अंकुर इंडि. एस्टेट, आर.एस. नं. 275/1 एंड 276, शापर-360030, तालुका-कोटदा सांगानी, जिला-राजकोट द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “बीटी-पी-III” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “जीनियस डीजी स्केल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है), और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/497 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त माडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्दर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के दोनों ओर तल प्लेट, शीर्ष कवर और स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के छेदों के जरिये गुरुथत सील तार को डाला जायेगा और उसके बाद सीमा सील लगाई जाएगी। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रस्तुपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनियमता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-6}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (180)/2008]  
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 940.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of Series—"BT-P-III" and with brand name "GENIUS DIGI SCALE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s B-Tech Electronic, 36, Ankur Ind. Estate, R.S. No. 275/1, & 276, Shapar-360030, Taluka-Kotda Sangani, District—Rajkot and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/497;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

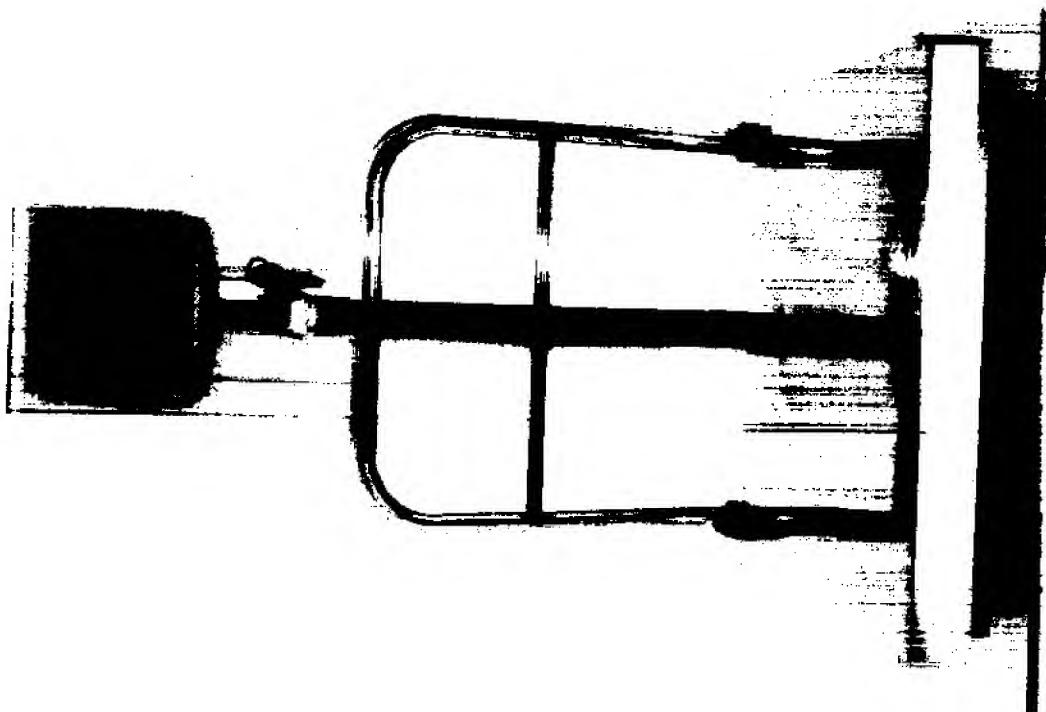


Figure-2 : Sealing provision of the indicator of model

Twisted seal wire passes through the holes of bottom plate, top cover and stamping plate on both of the sides of the indicator of the instrument and then a lead seal is applied. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5,000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(180)/2008]

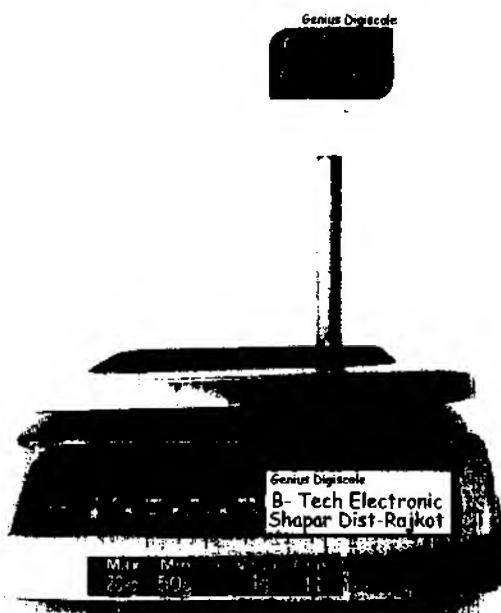
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 941.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

**अतः** अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बी-टैक इलैक्ट्रोनिक, 36, अंकुर इंडि. एस्टेट, आर.एस. नं. 275/1 एंड 276, शापार-360030, तालुका-कोटदा सांगानी, जिला-राजकोट द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) बाले "बीटी-टी-II" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के माडल का, जिसके बाण्ड का नाम "जीनियस डीजी स्केल" है (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है), और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/495 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त माडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिगत धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### माडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के दोनों ओर तल प्लेट, शीर्ष कवर और स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के छेदों के जरिये गुंथित सील तार को डाला जायेगा और उसके बाद सीसा सील लगाई जाएगी। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रस्तुपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित माडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता 1 मि.ग्रा. से  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (180)/2008]  
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 941.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of Series-“BT-T-II” and with brand name “GENIUS DIGI SCALE” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s B-Tech Electronic, 36, Ankur Ind. Estate, R.S. No. 275/1, & 276, Shapar-360030, Taluka-Kotda Sangani, District—Rajkot and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/495;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 20kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

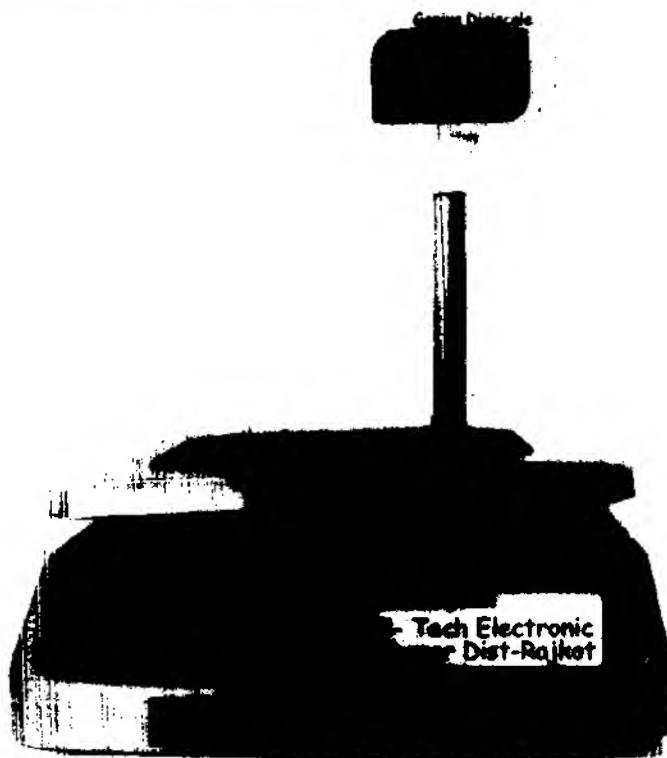


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of the model

Twisted seal wire passes through the holes of bottom plate, top cover and stamping plate on both of the sides of the instrument and then a lead seal is applied. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ‘ $e$ ’ value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for ‘ $e$ ’ value of 100mg or more and with ‘ $e$ ’ value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(180)/2008]

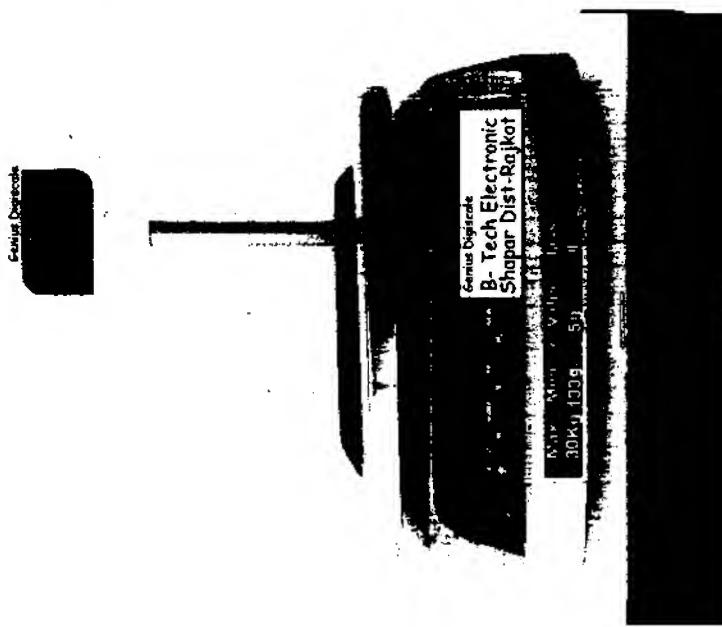
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

का.आ. 942.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बी-टैक इलैक्ट्रोनिक, 36, अंकुर इंडि. एस्टेट, आर.एस. नं. 275/1 एंड 276, शापर-360030, तालुका-कोटदा सांगानी, जिला-राजकोट द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “बीटी-पी-III” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ग्राण्ड का नाम “जीनियस डीजी स्केल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/496 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के दोनों ओर तल प्लेट, शीर्ष कवर और स्टम्पिंग प्लेट के छेदों के जरिये गूंथित सील तार को डाला जायेगा और उसके बाद सीसा सील लगाई जाएगी। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (180)/2008]  
आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 942.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "BT-T-III" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "GENIUS DIGI SCALE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. MB-Tech. Electronic, 36, Ankur Ind. Estate, R.S. No. 275/1, & 276, Shapar-360030, Taluka-Kotda Sangani, District—Rajkot and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/496;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

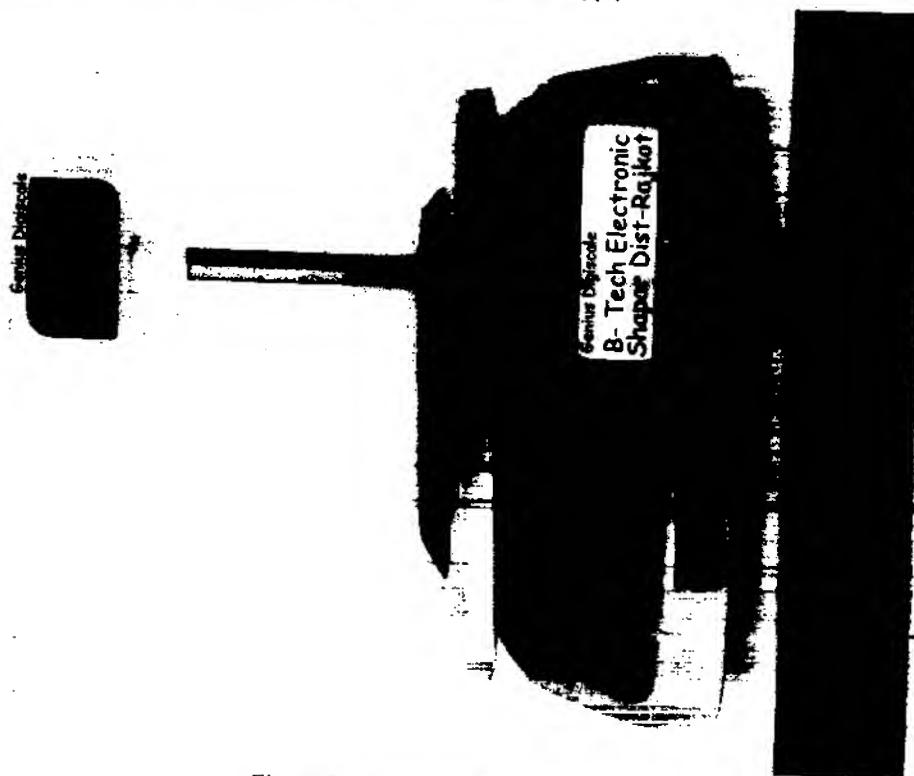


Figure-2 : Sealing diagram of the Model

Twisted seal wire passes through the holes of bottom plate, top cover and stamping plate on both of the sides of the instrument and then a lead seal is applied. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g. or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(180)/2008]

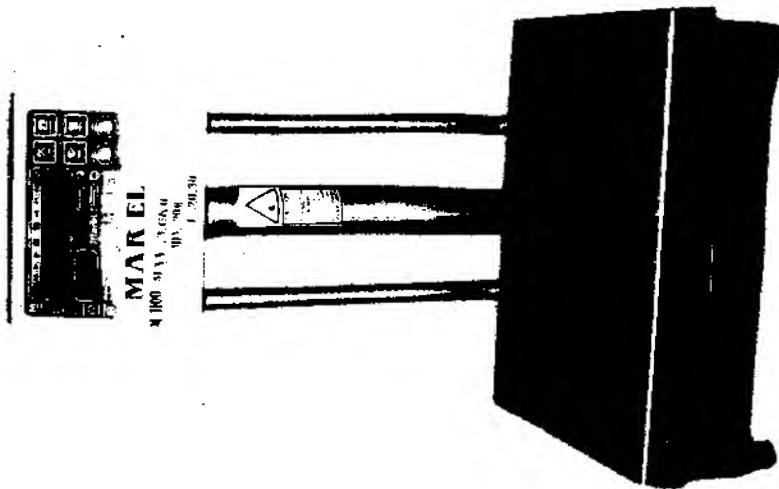
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 943.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मारेल फूड सिस्टम्स, आईएस-210, गारडाबेर, आइसलैंड द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एम 1100" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप-डाउन रेज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "मारेल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), और जिसे मैसर्स डेनटैक फूड सिस्टम्स प्रा. लि., केबी 35, पनमपल्ली नगर, कोचिन-682036 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/462 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप-डाउन रेज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 3 कि. ग्रा. तक 1 ग्रा. और 3 कि.ग्रा. से ऊपर 6 कि.ग्रा. तक 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के दायीं ओर आडटर और इनर कवर को काट कर बनाए गए दो छेदों में लीड वायर बाँध कर स्टाम्प और सील का सत्यापन किया जाता है। सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$ ,  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (162)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 943.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type-dual range) with digital indication of "M 1100" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "MAREL" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Marel Food Systems, Austurhraun 9, IS-210, Gardabaer, Iceland and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Danitech Food Systems Pvt. Ltd., KV 35, Panampilly Nagar, Cochin-682036 and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/08/462;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type-dual range) with a maximum capacity of 6kg. and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 1g upto 3kg. and 2g. above 3 kg. and upto 6kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

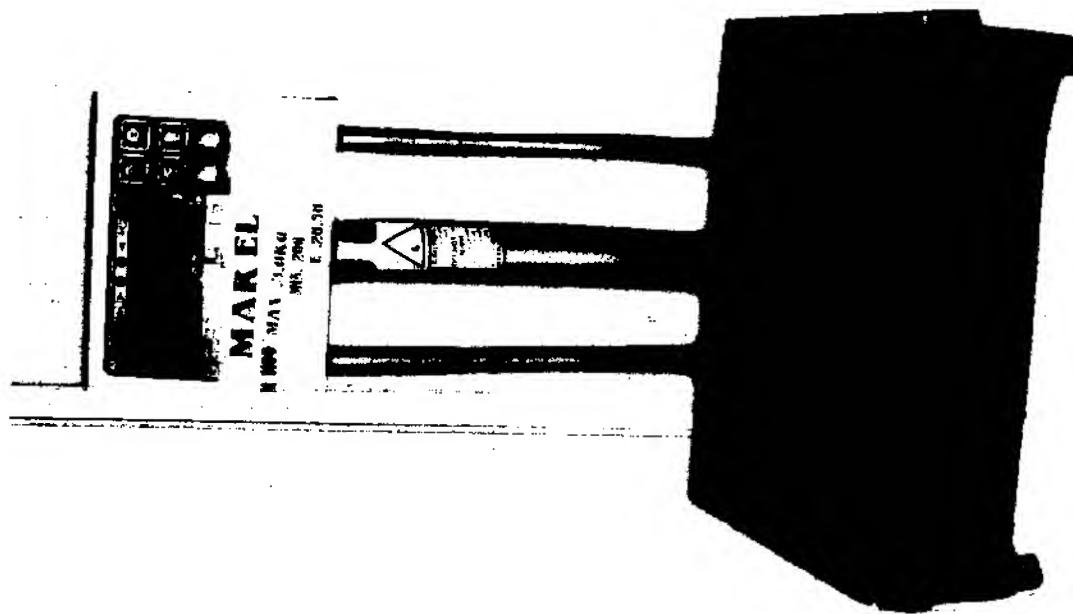


Figure-2 : Sealing diagram of the Model

For sealing, on the right side of the indicator two holes are made by cutting the outer and inner cover which are fastened by a leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g. or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(162)/2008]

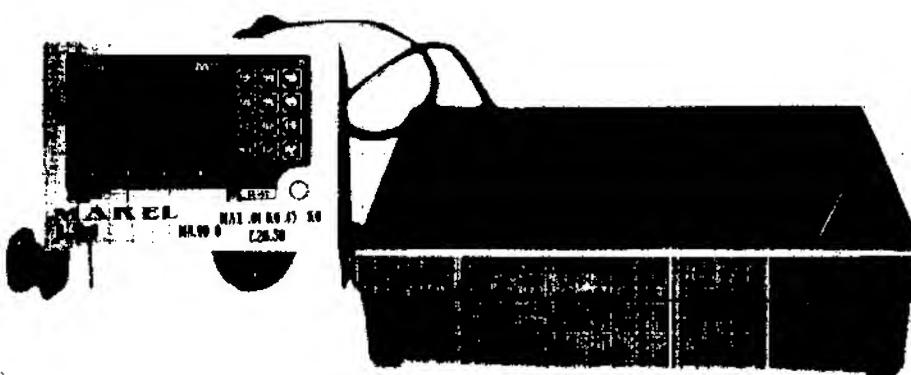
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

का.आ. 944.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित अधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मारेल फूड सिस्टम्स, आस्टरहाउस 9, आईएस-210, गारडबर, आइसलैंड द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एम 2200" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप-डाउल रेंज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ग्राण्ड का नाम "मारेल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), और जिसे मैसर्स डेनटैक फूड सिस्टम्स प्रा. लि., केबी 35, पनमपल्ली नगर, कोचिन-682036 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विषयीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/461 समनुदर्शित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप-डाउल रेंज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 6 कि. ग्रा. तक 2 ग्रा. और 6 कि.ग्रा. से ऊपर 15 कि.ग्रा. तक 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिकिड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्दर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदायपर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के दायीं ओर आउटर और इनर कवर को काट कर बनाए गए दो छेदों में लीड वायर बाँध कर स्टाम्प और सील का सत्यापन किया जाता है। सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^8$ ,  $2 \times 10^8$ ,  $5 \times 10^8$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (162)/2008]  
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 944.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type-dual range) with digital indication of "M 220" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "MAREL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Marel Food Systems, Austurhraun 9, IS-210, Gardabaer, Iceland and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Dantech Food Systems Pvt. Ltd., KV 35, Panampilly Nagar, Cochin-682036 and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/08/461;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type-dual range) with a maximum capacity of 15kg and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g upto 6kg and 5g above 6 kg and upto 15kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

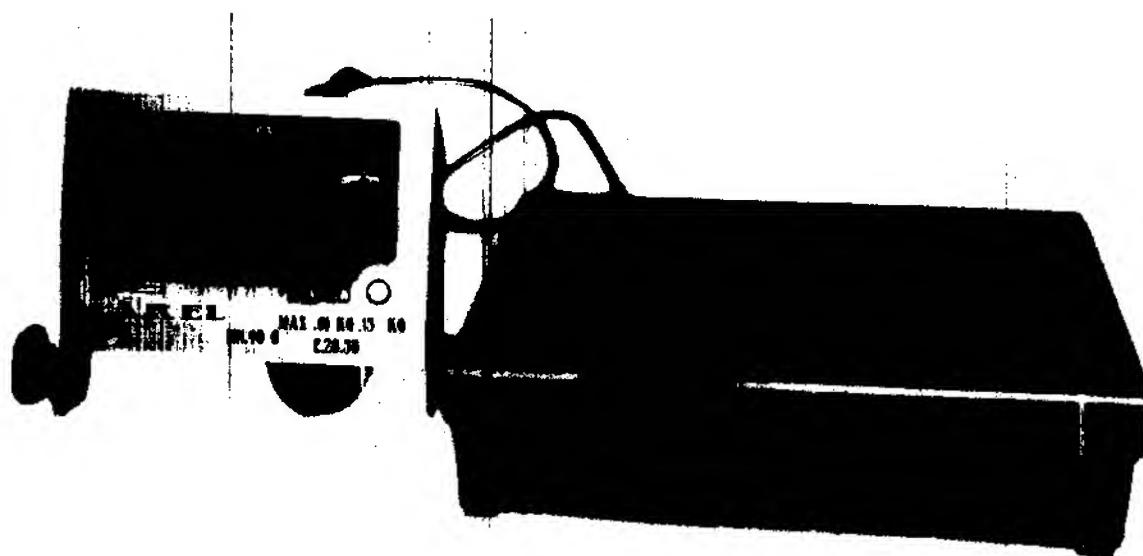


Figure-2 : Sealing diagram of the model

For sealing, on the right side of the indicator two holes are made by cutting the outer and inner cover which are fastened by a leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(162)/2008]

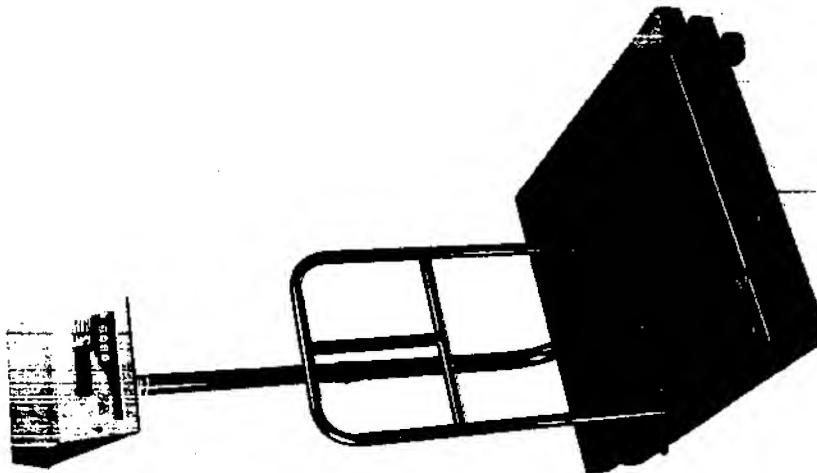
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 945.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स व्हे स्टार, 10/359/1, सर्वोदय नगर, इच्छालकरंजी-416115, जिला-कोल्हापुर, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डब्ल्यूएस-पीएफ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "व्हे स्टार" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/502 समनुदेशित कियां गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 250 बोल्टेज, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण इंडिकेटर को सीलबंद करने के लिए स्टार्टिंग प्लेट के पास दो छेद किए जायेंगे जिन्हें सीसा और सीसा तार द्वारा सीलबंद किया जाएगा। सूचक को सील को तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-4}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (178)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 945.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of Series "WS-PF" and with brand name "WEIGH-STAR" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Weigh-Star, 10/359/1, Sarvoday Nagar, Ichalkaranji-416115, Distt. Kolhapur, M.S. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/502;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

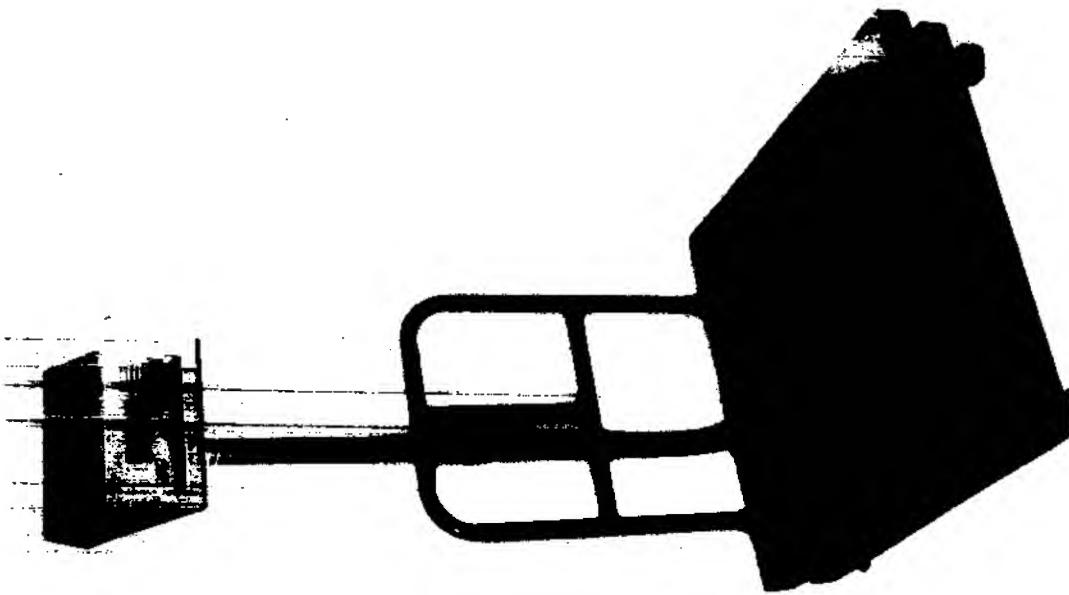


Figure-2 : Sealing provision of the indicator of model

For sealing two holes are made near the stamping plate on the indicator of the instrument which are sealed by lead and seal wire. The instrument can not be opened without breaking the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000 kg, with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (178)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 946.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें), बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स व्हे स्टार, 10/359/1, सर्केदय नगर, इचालकरंजी-416115, जिला-कोल्हापुर, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “डब्ल्यूएस-टीटी” शूंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “व्हे स्टार” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/501 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसको अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण इंडिकेटर को सीलबंद करने के लिए स्टार्टिंग प्लेट के पास दो छेद किए जायेंगे जिन्हें सीसा और सीसा तार द्वारा सीलबंद किया जाएगा। सूचक की सील को तोड़े दिना खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरांकित दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शूंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^8$ ,  $2 \times 10^8$ ,  $5 \times 10^8$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (178)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 946.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of "WS-TT" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "WEIGH-STAR" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Weigh-Star, 10/359/1, Sarvpday Nagar, Ichalkaranji-416115, Distt. Kolhapur, M.S. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/501;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure-2: Sealing diagram of the model

For sealing two holes are made near the stamping plate on the instrument which are sealed by lead and seal wire. The instrument can not be opened without breaking the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (178)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 947.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;**

**अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रॉयल इंसैक्ट्रोनिक्स एंड इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स, रामपुरा बाजार, कोटा-324006 राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) के "आर टी डब्ल्यू बी-30टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राइड का नाम "रॉयल टच" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/308. समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।**

उक्त मॉडल भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (वेब्रिज प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्शी तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

**'ROYAL TOUCH'**

**Max. 30 Tonnes.**

**e. 5kg**

**Min. 100Kg**

**AC - III**



**मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम**

इंडोकेटर में छेदों के माध्यम से सीलिंग की जाती है, तब इन छेदों में तार को निकालकर, तार पर लीड सील लगाई जाती है। सील को तोड़े बिना इंडोकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमिकार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (232)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 947.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of Series "RTWB-30T" and with brand name "ROYAL TOUCH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Royal Electronics & Instruments, Rampura Bazar, Kota-324006, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/308;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with a maximum capacity of 30tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

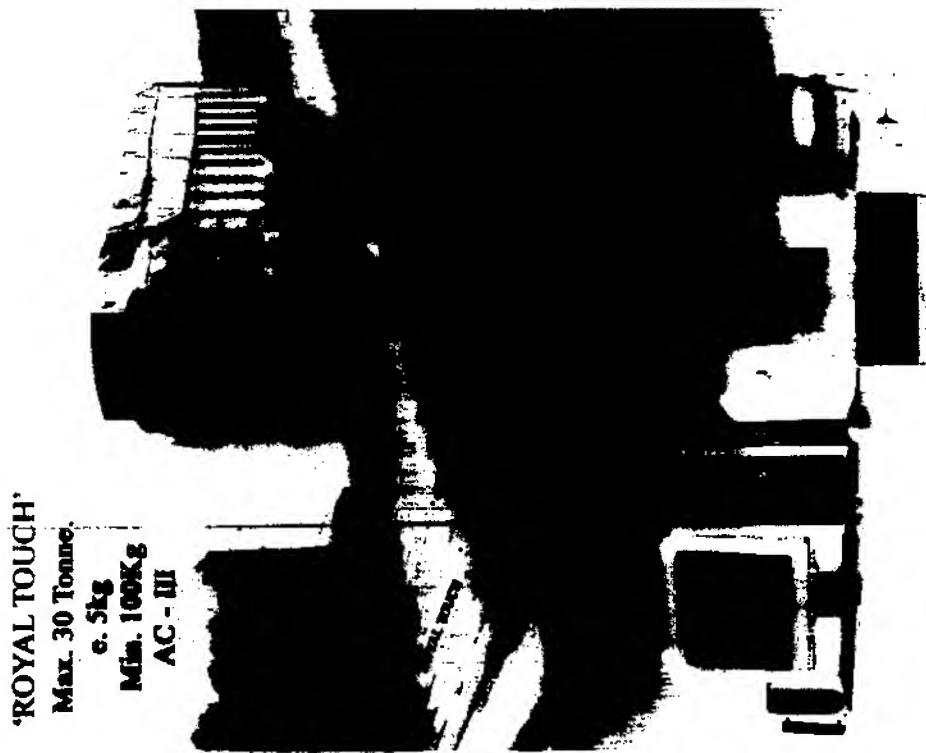


Figure 2 Sealing arrangement

Sealing is done through the holes made in the indicator, then a wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is applied on the wire. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (232)/2007]

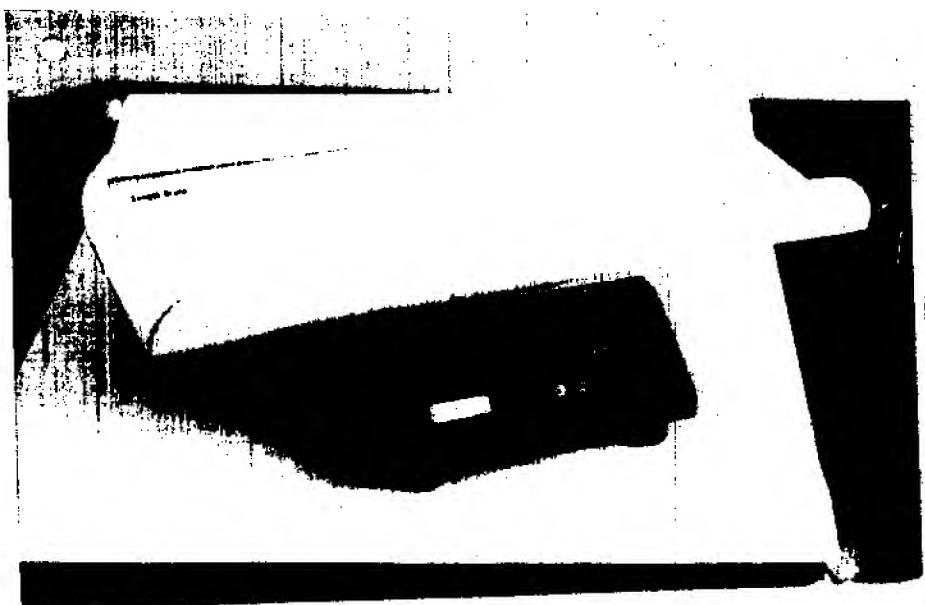
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 948.—**केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रुद्राक्ष टेक्नोलॉजी, मंजरी रोड, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 11) वाले “एन बी डब्ल्यू एस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेबी वेइंग स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “नक्षत्र” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/07/474 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेबी वेइंग स्केल) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धरति आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्टेज और, 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्य सिद्धांत की शर्तों को बदला नहीं जाएगा। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है। सीलिंग प्रावधान स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के पास इंडिकेटर के पीछे दायीं तरफ है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (191)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 948.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Scale) with digital indication of "NBWS" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Nakshatra" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Rudraksha Technologies, Manjari Road, Pune, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/474;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Scale) with a maximum capacity of 10kg and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

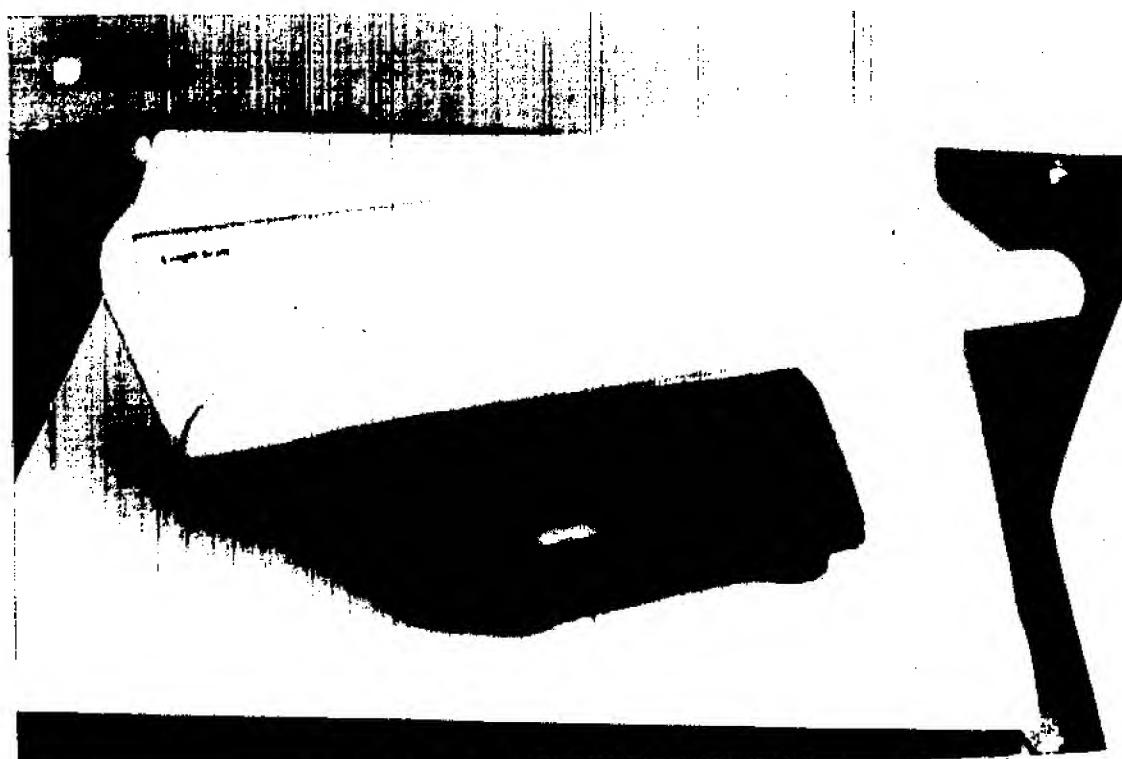


Figure-2 Schematic arrangement of sealing arrangement near left side of the machine

The sealing has been done at the left side of the indicator near stamping plate by lead and wire to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices. A typical schematic diagram of sealing arrangement of the model has been given above which is at the left side of the machine.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (191)/2007]

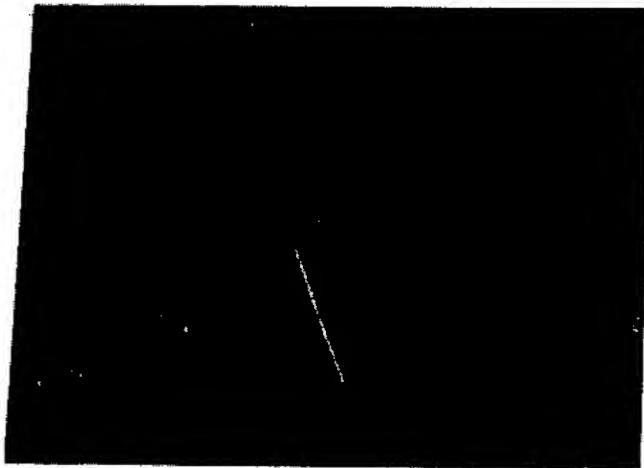
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**फा.आ. 949.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त भौंडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रुद्राक्ष उंडकनोलोजी, मंजारी रोड, पुणे महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एन के डब्ल्यू एस” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (किचन स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “नक्षत्र” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/07/473 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (किचन स्केल) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता ५ किं.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) १ ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वालट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्य सिद्धांत की शार्तों को बदला नहीं जाएगा। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है। जो कि इंडिकेटर के तल में है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित ५ ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित ५० कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (191)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 949.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Kitchen scale) with digital indication of "NKWS" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Nakshatra" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Rudraksha Technologies, Manjari Road, Pune, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/473;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Kitchen Scale) with a maximum capacity of 5kg and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

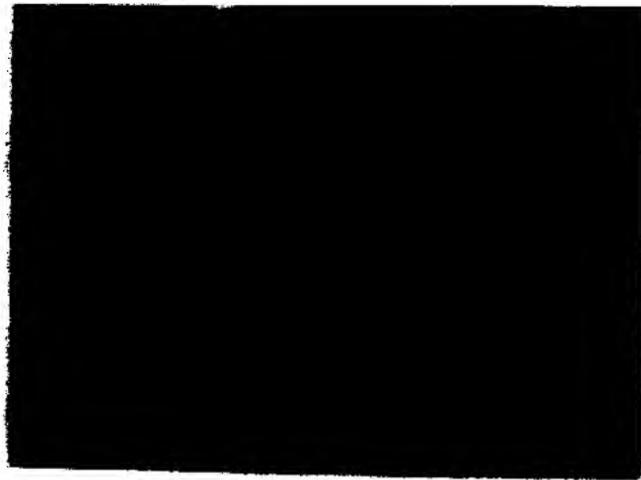


Figure-2 Schematic arrangement of sealing arrangement near left side of the machine

The sealing has been done at the left side of the indicator near stamping plate by lead and wire to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices. A typical schematic diagram of sealing arrangement of the model has been given above which is at the bottom of the machine.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 2g and with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (191)/2007]

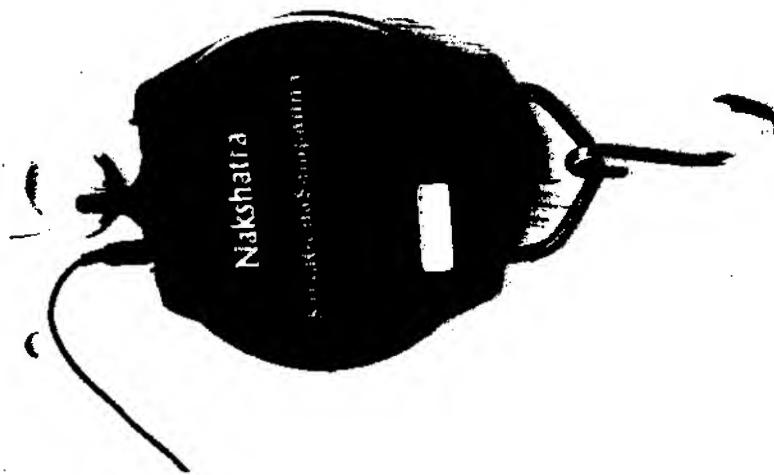
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 950.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अस: अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए ऐसर्स रुद्राक्ष टेक्नोलॉजी, मंजारी रोड, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एन एच डब्ल्यू एस”-“शृंखला” के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “नक्सत्र” है (जिसे इसमें इसको पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/07/472 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत अध्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



चित्र-2: मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्य सिद्धांत की शर्तों को बदला नहीं जाएगा। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है जो कि इंडीकेटर के शीर्ष पर है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10$  के,  $2 \times 10$  के,  $5 \times 10$  के, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (191)/2007]  
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 950.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging type) with digital indication of 'NHWS' series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Nakshatra" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Rudraksha Technologies, Manjari Road, Pune, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/472;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging type) with a maximum capacity of 120 kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

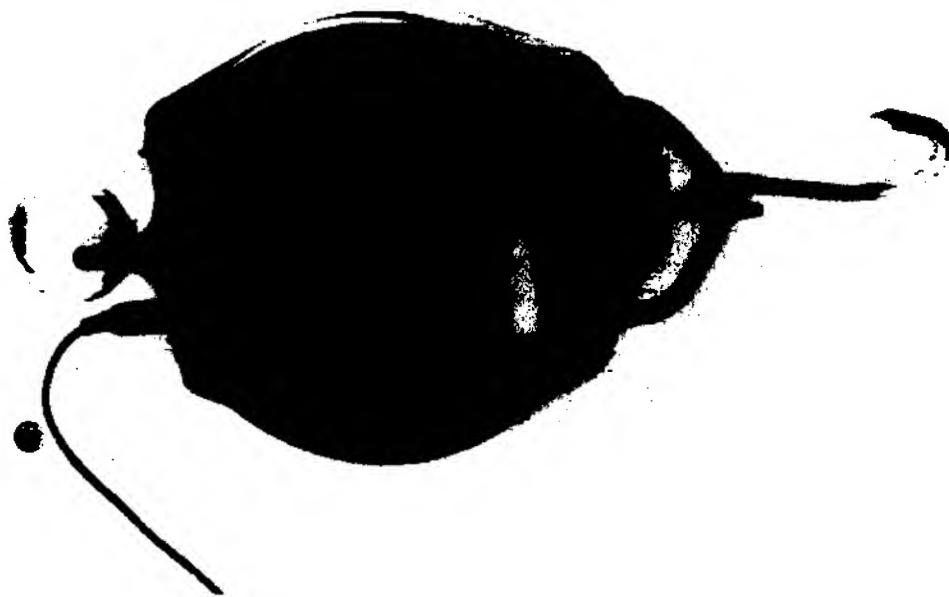


Figure-2. Schematic arrangement of sealing at the rear side of the machine

The sealing has been done at the rear side near stamping plate by lead and wire to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices. A typical schematic diagram of sealing arrangement of the model has been given above which is at the rear side of the machine.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (191)/2007]

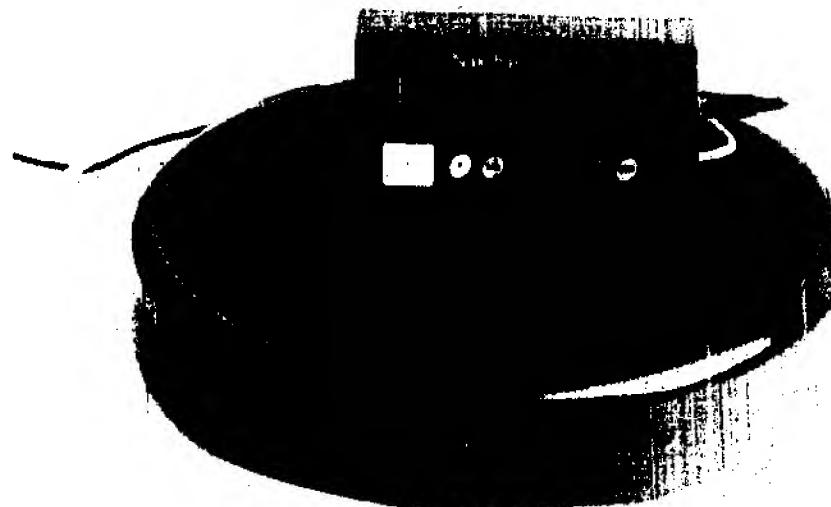
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 951.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रुद्राक्ष टेकनोलॉजी, मंजारी रोड, पुणे महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एन पी डब्ल्यू एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "नक्षत्र" है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/07/471 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 4.8 डी सी वी प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद किया जाएगा और माडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्य सिद्धांत की शर्तों को बदला नहीं जाएगा। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपर्युक्त का एक प्रूफी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है जो कि इंडीकेटर के तल में है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनियोगी द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 कि.ग्रा. से और 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-4}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (191)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 951.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Person Weighing Machine) with digital indication of "NPWS" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-HI) and with brand name "Nakshatra" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Radimsha Technologies, Manjri Road, Panvel, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark INB/03/07/471;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 150kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval ('e') is 100g. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on battery 4.8DC V power supply.

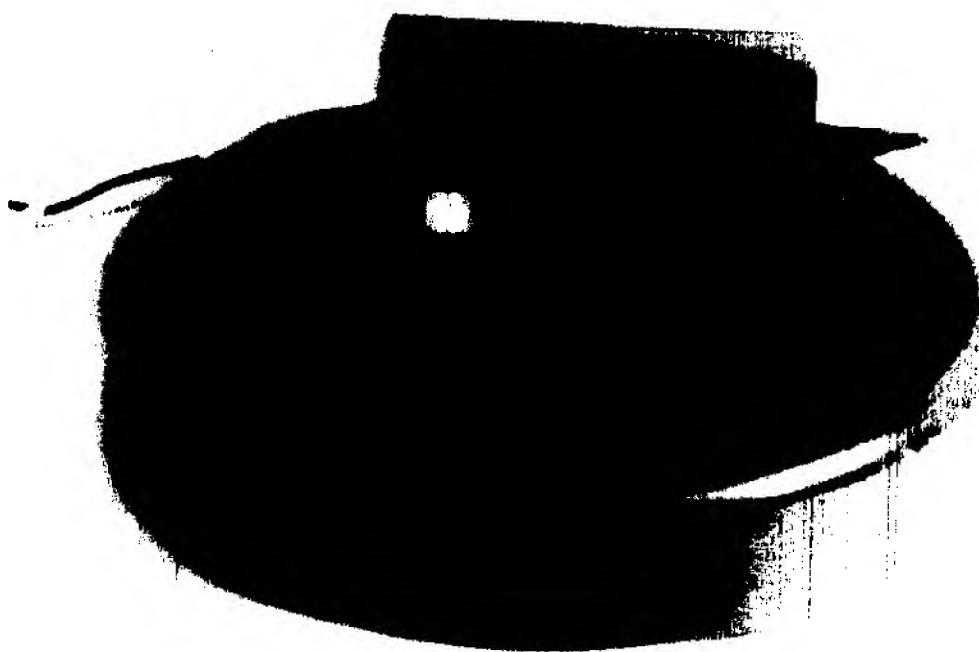


Figure-2 Schematic arrangement of sealing arrangement at the bottom of the machine.

The sealing has been done at the bottom side near stamping plate by lead and wire to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement of the model has been given above which is at the bottom of the machine.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100kg. to 200kg. with verification scale interval ('e') in the range of 100g to 10,000g for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (191)/2007]

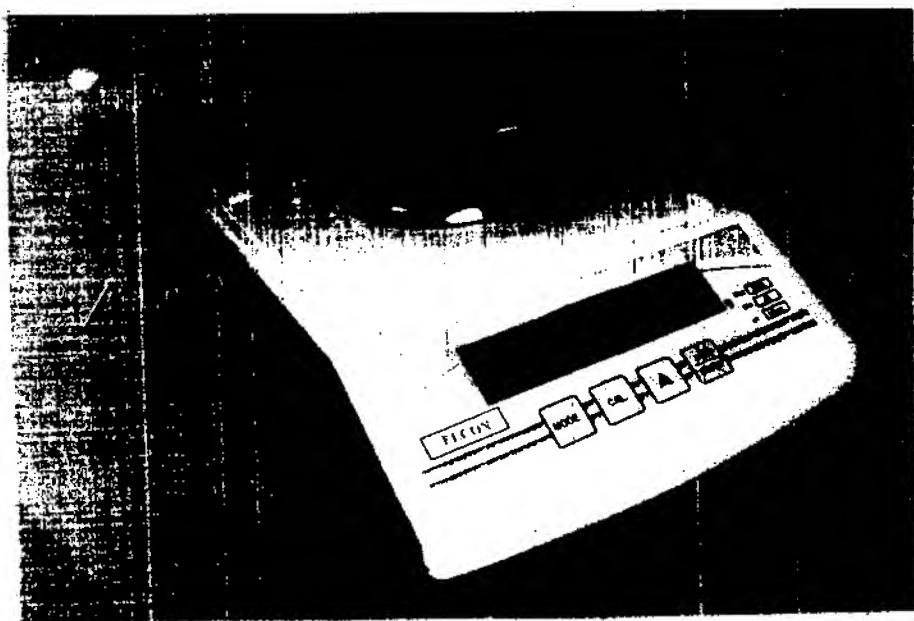
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 952.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (भीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए ऐससे एलकॉन डिजिटल सिस्टम्स, बी. नं. 31/370, बी. बैलकेयर हास्पिटल के सामने, वित्तिला, कोच्चि-19, केरल द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “ए जी डब्ल्यू” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एलकॉन” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/166 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है (इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिगत धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

फ्रंट टॉप कवर और तल प्लेट को काट कर तुला के दायीं ओर पीछे की तरफ दो छेद करके इनमें से लोडिङ वायर बांध कर उस पर स्टाम्प और सील का सत्यापन किया जाता है। सील को तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$ ,  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फ. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (76)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 952.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "AGW" and with brand name "ELCON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Elcon Digital Systems, # B. No. 31/370, B. Opp. Welcare, Hospital, Vytila, Kochi-19, Kerala and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/166;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 300g. and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50Hz alternative current power supply

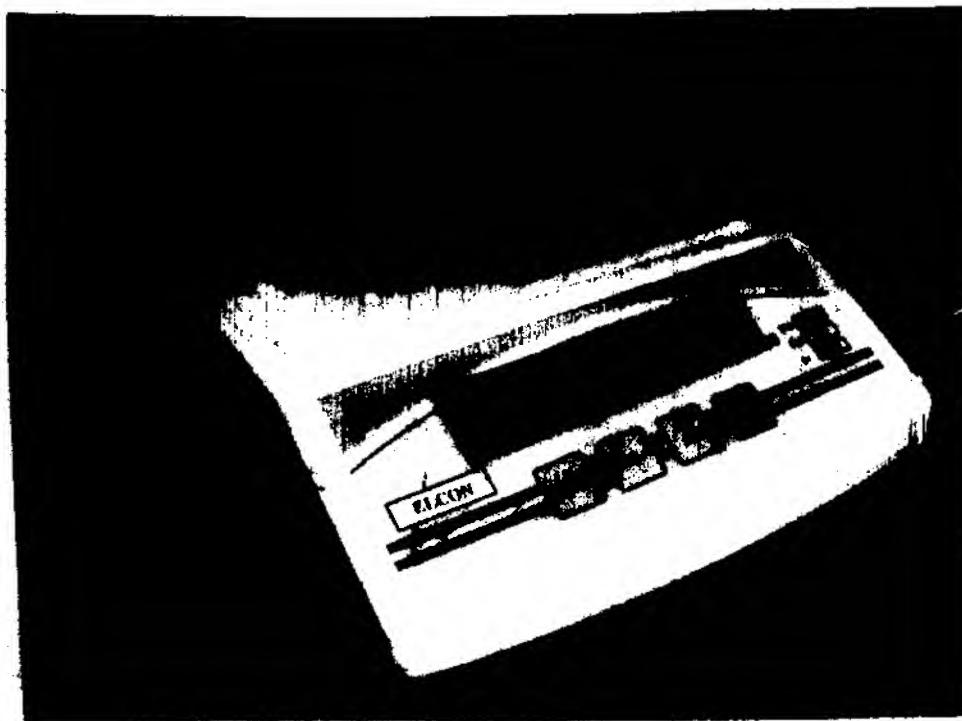


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of the model

On the rear right side of the balance 2 holes are made by cutting the front top cover and bottom plate which is fastened by a leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 100 mg. or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (76)/2008]

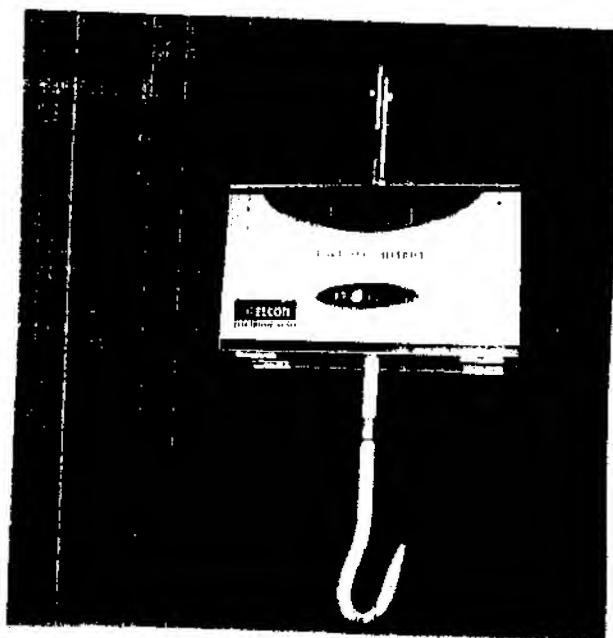
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 953.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एलकॉन डिजिटल सिस्टम्स, --बी. नं. 31/370, बी. बेलकेयर हास्पिटल के सामने, बित्तिला, कोच्चि-19, केरल द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “ए एच डब्ल्यू” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एलकॉन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/165 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

फ्रंट टॉप कवर और तल प्लेट को काट कर तुला के दार्यों ओर पीछे को तरफ दो छेद करके इनमें से लीडिङ वायर बांध कर उस पर स्टाप्प और सील का सत्यापन किया जाता है। सील को तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (76)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 953.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "AHW" and with brand name "ELCON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Elcon Digital Systems, # B. No. 31/370, B. Opp. WeCare, Hospital, Vyttila, Kochi-19, Kerala and which is assigned the approval mark: IND/09/08/165;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Vots, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of model

On the rear right side of the balance 2 holes are made by cutting the front top cover and bottom plate which is fastened by a leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (76)/2008]

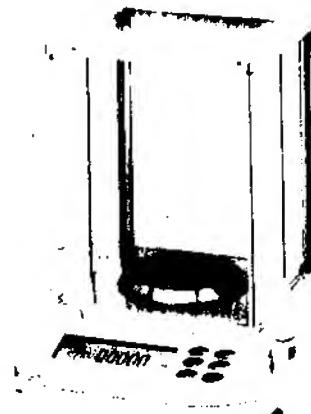
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 954.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विधित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाचार हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में विधित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई अकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि संगतार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल व्याख्याता बनाए रखेगा और विधित परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;**

**अतः** अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए एंड डी कंपनी लिमिटेड, 3-23-14 हिंदूसी-इकेबुकुरो, तोशिमा-कु, टोक्यो-170 0013, जापान द्वारा विनियित विशेष व्याख्याता (व्याख्याता वर्ग I) जाले “जी.आर.” शुखाला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेक्सलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके आंड का नाम “एण्ड” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स जय इंस्ट्रॉमेंट्स एंड सिस्टम्स प्रा.लि., ई-16, एवरेस्ट विलिंग, तारेव रोड, मुंबई-400034, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा भारत में विक्री से पूर्व अद्यता बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/221 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो-मेग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पनसेशन प्रिंसीपल का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 ग्रा.  $\leq$  अधि.  $\leq$  300 ग्रा. और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल एन.  $\leq$  300000 के लिए ई.  $\geq$  1 ग्रा. तथा मापमान अंतराल ई = डी या ई=10 डी या ई=100 डी है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शात प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण को इसके ढांचे में छेद करके इनमें सील बायर डालते हुए सील बन्द किया जाएगा। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (194)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 954.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "GR" and with brand name "AND" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. A & D Company Limited, 3-23-14 Highashi-kubukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-170 0013, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Jay Instruments & Systems Pvt. Ltd., E-16, Everest Building, Tardeo Road, Mumbai-400 034, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/221;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of  $120g \leq \text{Max} \leq 300g$  in respect of verification scale interval  $n \leq 300000$  for  $c \geq 1g$  and scale interval  $e = d$  or  $e = 10d$  or  $e = 100d$ . It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

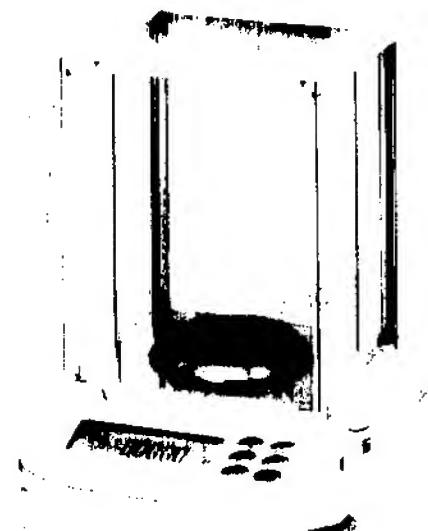


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by drilling holes in the body of the instrument and passing a seal wire through the holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[F. No. WM-21 (194)/2007]

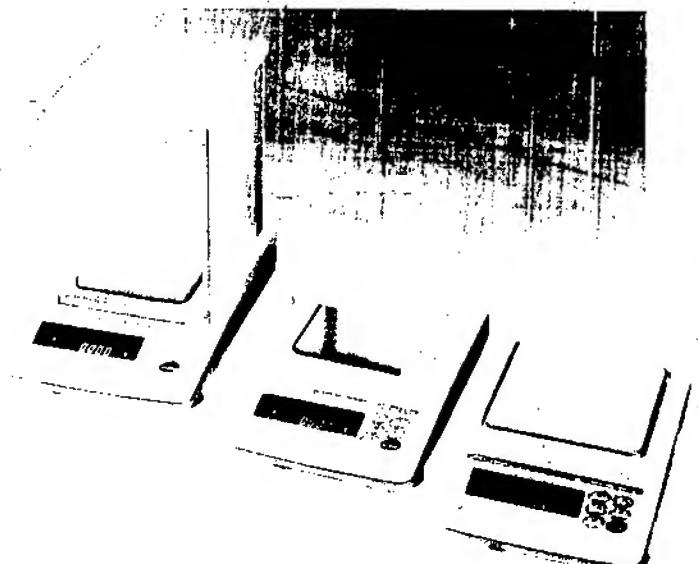
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 955.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार को, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए एंड डी कंपनी लिमिटेड, 3-23-14 हिंदूसी-इकेबुकुरो, तोशिमा-कु, टोक्यो-170 0013, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले 'जी.एफ.' शूंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ड्रांड का नाम "एण्ड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स जय इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स एंड सिस्टम्स प्रा.लि., ई-16, एकरेस्ट बिल्डिंग, तारदेव रोड, मुंबई-400034, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/225 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो-मेगनेटिक फोर्स कम्पनसेशन प्रिसीपल का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 210 ग्रा.  $\leq$  अधि.  $\leq$  8100 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ई है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 0.01 ग्रा.  $\leq$  ई  $\leq$  और डी बैल्यू ई/10 है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिकिवड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण को इसके ढांचे में छेद करके इनमें सील वायर डालते हुए सील बन्द किया जाएगा। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (194)/2007]

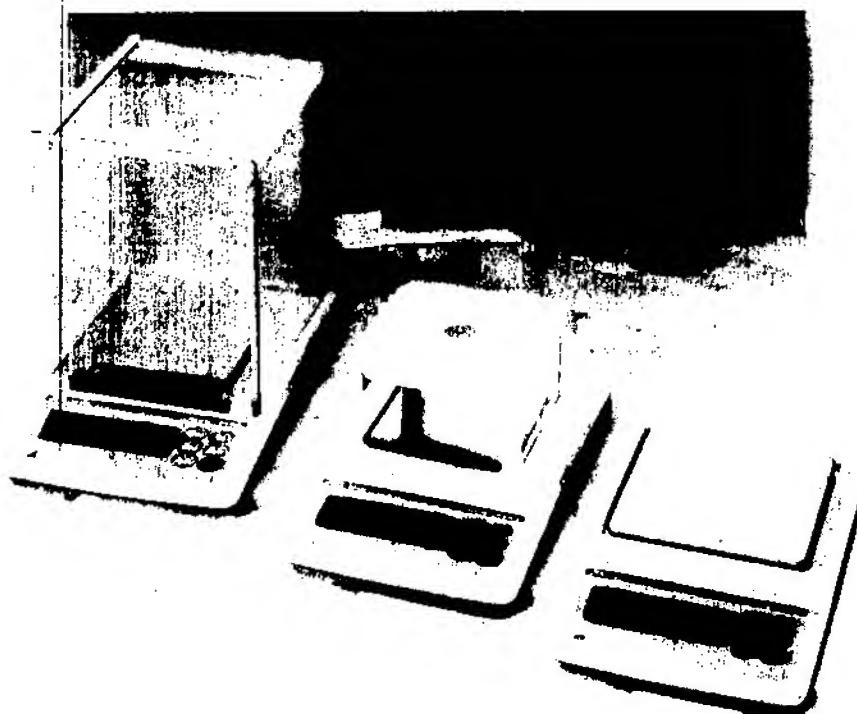
आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 955.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "GF" and with brand name "AND" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. A & D Company Limited, 3-23-14 Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-170 0013, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s Jay Instruments & Systems Pvt. Ltd., E-16, Everest Building, Tardeo Road, Mumbai-400 034, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/225;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity  $210g \leq M_{max} \leq 3100g$  and minimum capacity  $20g$ . The verification scale interval  $0.01g \leq e \leq 1g$  and 'd' value is  $e/10$ . It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.



**Figure-2 Schematic diagram of scaling provision of the model**

Scaling is done by drilling holes in the body of the instrument and passing a seal wire through the holes. A typical schematic diagram of scaling provision of the model is given above.

[F. No. WM-21 (194)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 956.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समझान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संमानना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल व्यापर्याता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए एंड डी कंपनी लिमिटेड, 3-23-14 हिंदूसी-इकोबुक्सो, तोशिमा-कु, टोक्यो-170 0013, जापान द्वारा विनियित विशेष यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले 'जी.एच.' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके बांड का नाम "एण्ड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स जय इंस्ट्रमेंट्स एंड सिस्टम्स प्रा.लि., ई-16, एकरेस्ट किंसिङ्ग, तारदेव रोड, मुंबई-400034, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विषयीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन दिया आई एन डी/09/08/222 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो-मेग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पनेसेशन प्रिसीपल का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा.  $\leq$  अधि.  $\leq$  320 ग्रा. और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल एन  $\leq$  320000 के लिए  $\text{ई} \geq 1$  ग्रा. तथा मापमान अंतराल डी  $= 1/10$  ई या डी  $= 1/100$  ई है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभव है। लिकिंड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपरिंशित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रस्वार्ती धारा विषुत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण को इसके ढांचे में छेद करके इनमें सील वास्त्र डालते हुए सील बद्द किया जाएगा। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (194)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 956.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "GH" and with brand name "AND" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. A & D Company Limited, 3-23-14 Highashi-kubukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-170 0013, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Jay Instruments & Systems Pvt. Ltd., E-16, Everest Building, Tardeo Road, Mumbai-400 034, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/222;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity 50g.  $\leq$  Max 320g. in respect of verification scale interval  $n \leq 320000$  for  $E \leq 1$  g. and scale interval  $d = e$  or  $d = 1/10 e$  or  $d = 1/100 e$ . It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

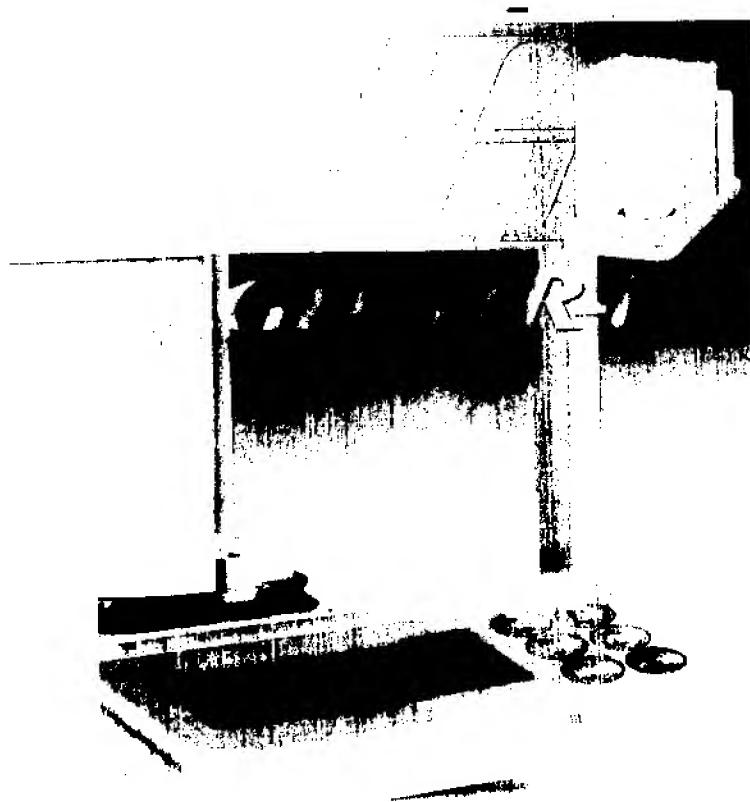


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by drilling holes in the body of the instrument and passing a seal wire through the holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[F. No. WM-21 (194)/2007]

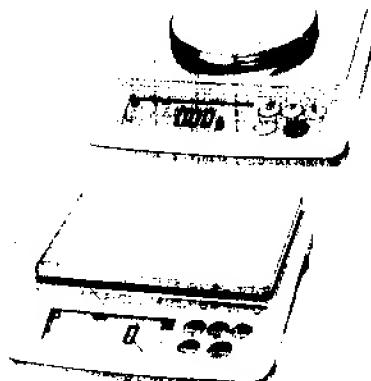
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 957.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;**

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एंड डी कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 3-23-14 हिंदौसी-इकेबुकुरो, तोशिमा-कु, टोक्यो-170 0013, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “ईके” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एण्ड” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स जय इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स एंड सिस्टम्स प्रा. लि., ई-16, एवरेस्ट बिल्डिंग, तारदेव रोड, मुंबई-400034, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विषयीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन दिन आई एन डी/09/08/224 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्प्यूनेशन प्रिसीपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्र. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्र. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रधाव है। लिकिवड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण को इसके ढांचे में छेद करके इनमें सील बायर डालते हुए सील बन्द किया जाएगा। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$  के, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (194)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 957.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of Series "EK" and with brand name "AND" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. A & D Company Limited, 3-23-14 Highashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-170-0013, Japan and manufactured in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Jay Instruments & Systems Pvt. Ltd., E-16, Everest Building, Tardeo Road, Mumbai-400 034, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/224;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval 'e' is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

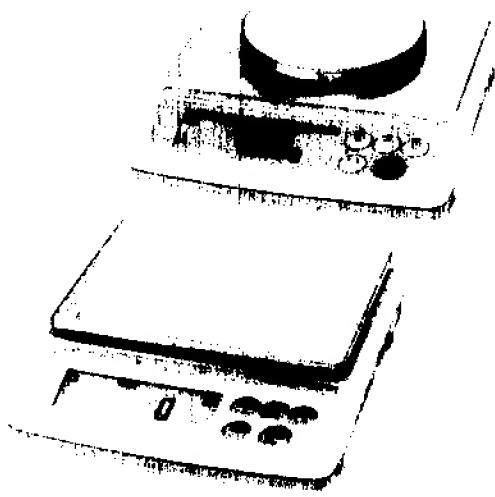


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by drilling holes in the body of the instrument and passing a seal wire through the holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (194)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 958.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रसुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (जोचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि, में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;**

अतः अब केन्द्रीय संरक्षक, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए एंड डी कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 3-23-14 हिंदूसी-इकेबुकुरे, तोशिमा-कु, टोक्यो-170 0013, जापान द्वारा विनियित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले "एच आर" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एण्ड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स जय इंस्ट्रमेंट्स एंड सिस्टम्स प्रा. लि., ई-16, एक्सेस्ट बिल्डिंग, तारदेव रोड, मुंबई-400034, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/223 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त माडल एक इलैक्ट्रो-मेगानेटिक फोर्स कम्पनेशन प्रिंसीपल का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता  $\leq 210$  ग्रा. और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल एन  $\leq 210000$  के लिए  $\text{ई} \geq 1$  ग्रा. तथा मापमान अंतराल डी = ई या ई = 10 डी है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिविंग क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### माडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण को इसके ढांचे में छेद करके इनमें सील वायर डालते हुए सील बन्द किया जाएगा। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रलृपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (194)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 958.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of Series "HR" and with brand name "AND" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. A & D Company Limited, 3-23-14 Highashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-170 0013, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Jay Instruments & Systems Pvt. Ltd., E-16, Everest Building, Tardeo Road, Mumbai-400 034, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/223;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of Max  $\leq 210\text{g}$  in respect of verification scale interval  $n \leq 210000$  for  $e \geq 1\text{g}$  and scale interval  $e=d$  or  $e=10d$ . It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

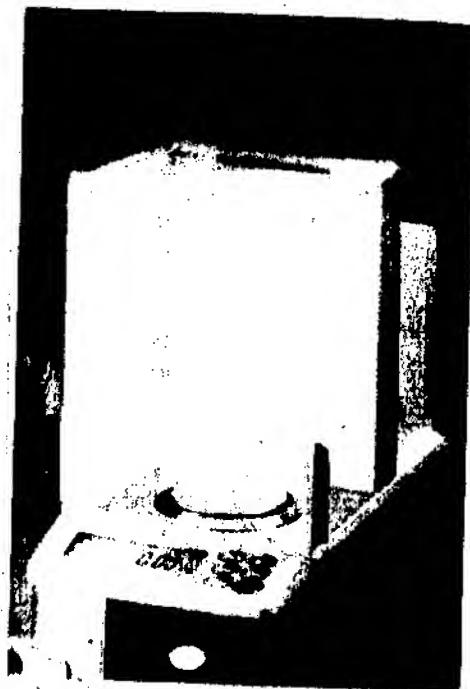


Figure 2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by drilling holes in the body of the instrument and passing a seal wire through the holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[F.No. WM-21(194)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 959.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स संदीप स्केल, 302, ज्ञान अमृत विर्लिंडग, ईरानी वाडी, मधुरदास क्रॉस रोड, कांडीवाली (पश्चिम) मुंबई द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “एस यू एम-3” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का; जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “SUNTRONICS” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विन्ह आई एन डी/09/07/498 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोस कम्पेनसेशन प्रिंसीपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 0.2 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 0.01 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनामक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपरोक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के तल प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में किए गए छेद के माध्यम से सील किया जाता है तथा इन छेदों में सील करने की तार डाल कर उस पर सीसा सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 1,00,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10$  के,  $2 \times 10$  के,  $5 \times 10$  के, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (264)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 959.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of Series "SUM-3" and with brand name "SUNTRONICS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sundeep Scale, 302, Gyan Amrit Building, Irani Wadi, Madhurdan Cross Road, Kandivali (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/498;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 300g and minimum capacity of 0.2g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 0.01g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

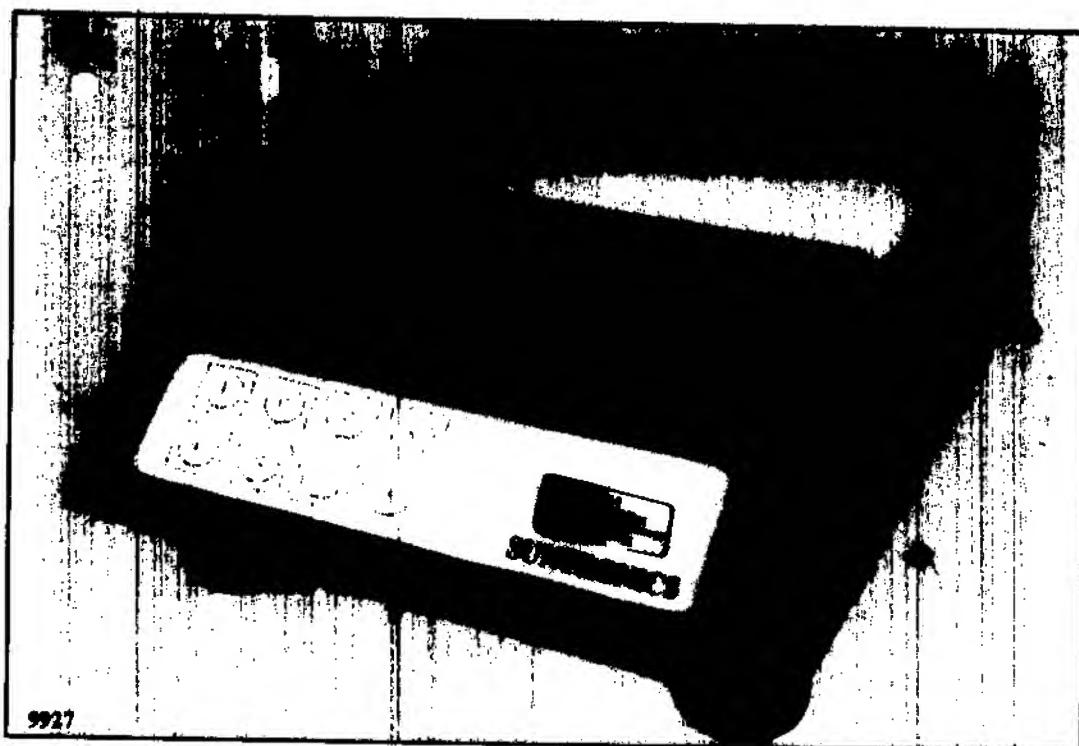


Figure 2 Schematic diagram of the model

The sealing is done through the holes made in the bottom plate and top cover of the scale and sealing wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is fixed on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with minimum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (264)/2007]

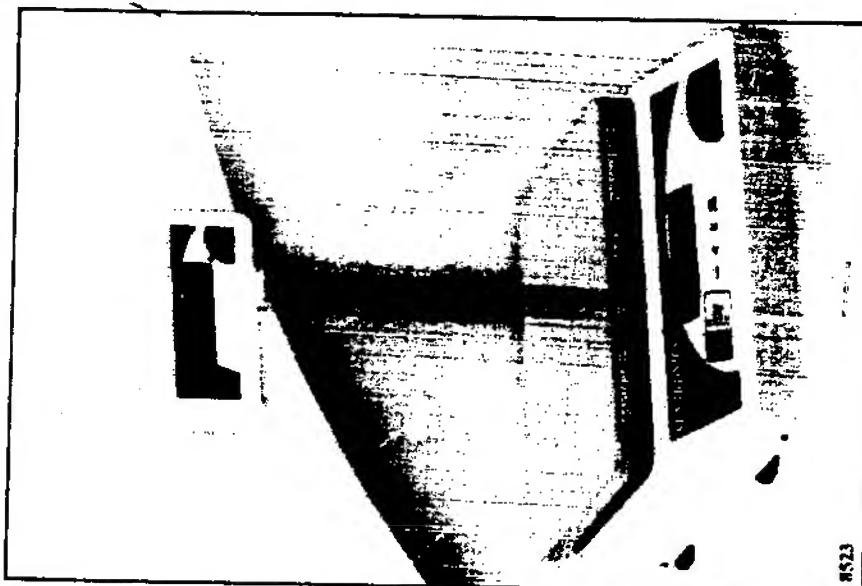
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

का.आ. 960.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स संदीप स्केल, 302, ज्ञान अमृत बिल्डिंग, ईरनी बाड़ी, मधुरदास क्रॉस रोड, कांडीबाली (पश्चिम) मुंबई द्वारा विनिर्भित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “एस यू टी-12” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “SUNTRONICS” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/07/499 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनामक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्पर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्दर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती भारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के तल प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में किए गए छेद के माध्यम से सील किया जाता है तथा इन छेदों में सील करने की तार डाल कर उस पर सीसा सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबद्ध करने के उपबंध का एक प्रस्तुती योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल को अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्भित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (264)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 960.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of Series "SUT-12" and with brand name "SUNTRONICS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sundeep Scale, 302, Gyan Amrit Building, Irani Wadi, Madhurdas Cross Road, Kandiwali (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/499;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

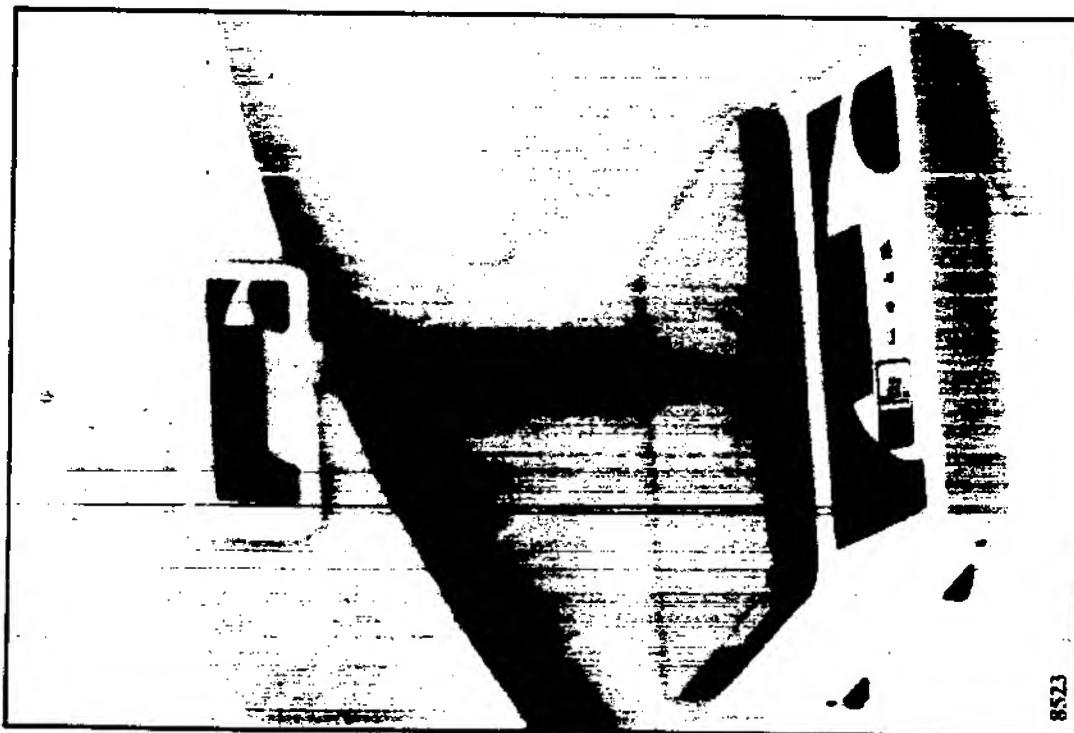


Figure and Figure 2 Schematic diagram of the model

The sealing is done through the holes made in the bottom plate and top cover of the scale and sealing wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is fixed on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (264)/2007]

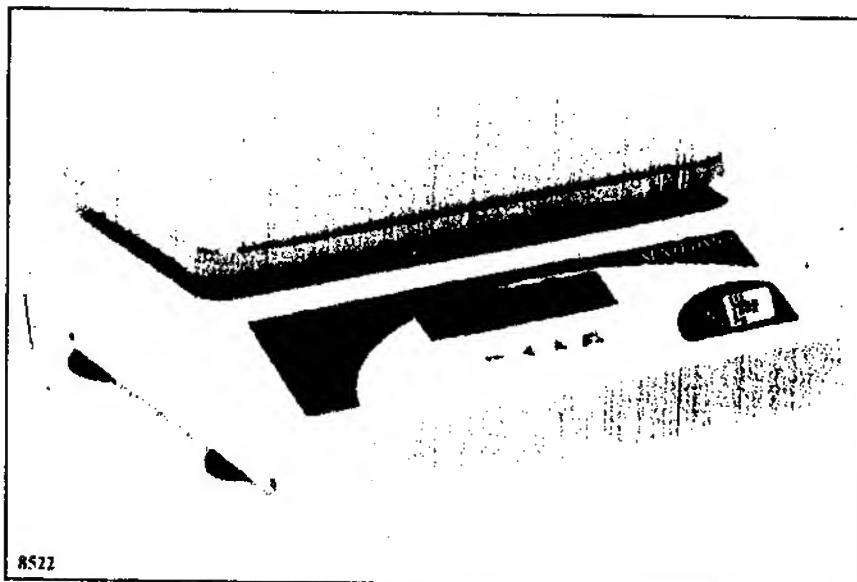
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 961.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि संगतार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स संसीप स्केल, 302, ज्ञान अमृत बिल्डिंग, ईरानी बाड़ी, मधुरदास क्रॉस रोड, कांडीबाली (पश्चिम) मुंबई द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एस यू एन टी-11” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “SUNTRONICS” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/07/500 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



8522

#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के तल प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में किए गए छेद के माध्यम से सील किया जाता है तथा इन छेदों में सील करने की तार डाल कर उस पर सीसा सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (264)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 961.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "SUNT-11" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SUNTRONICS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sundeep Scale, 302, Gyan Amrit Building, Irani Wadi, Madhurdas Cross Road, Kandiwali (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/500;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

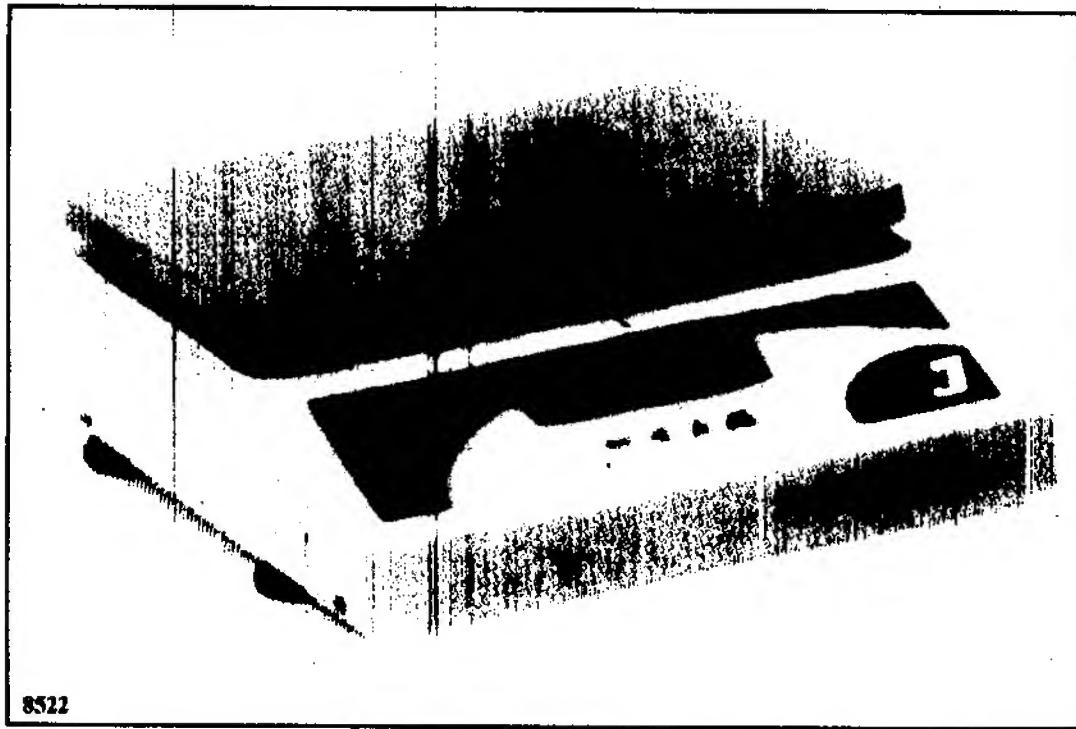


Figure 2 Sealing diagram of the model

The sealing is done through the holes made in the bottom plate and top cover of the scale and sealing wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is fixed on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (264)/2007]

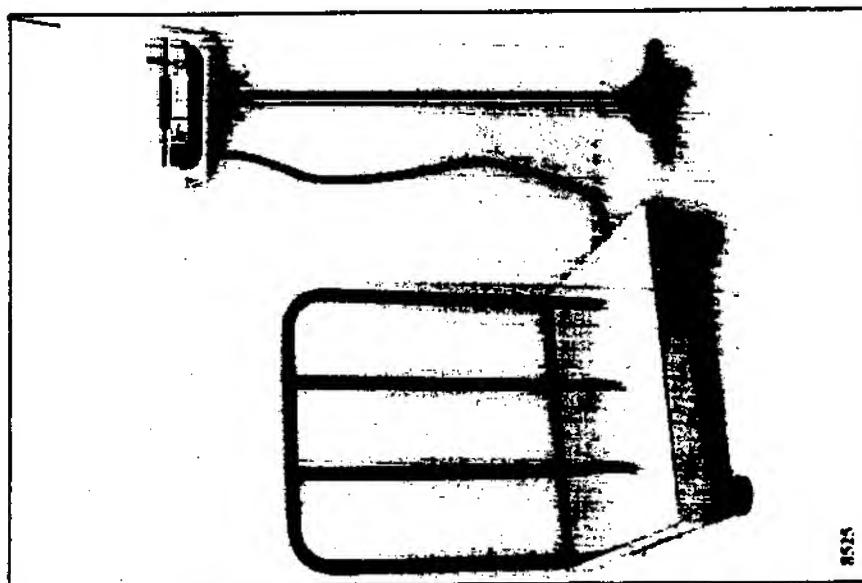
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 962.—**केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए ऐसर्स संदीप स्केल, 302, ज्ञान अनुसूत बिल्डिंग, ईरानी बाड़ी, मधुरदास क्रॉस रोड, कांडीवाली (पश्चिम) मुंबई द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “एस यू एच-16” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “SUNTRONICS” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विन्ह आई एन डी/09/07/501 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त एक मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट्स और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के तल प्लॉट और शीर्ष कवर में किए गए छेद के माध्यम से सील किया जाता है तथा इन छेदों में सील करने की तार डाल कर उस पर सीसा सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रस्तुतीय योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए  $5000 \text{ से } 50,000$  तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से और 5000 कि. ग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4, 2 \times 10^4, 5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (264)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 962.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of Series "SUH-6" and with brand name "SUNTRONICS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sundeep Scale, 302, Gyan Amrit Building, Irani Wadi, Madhurdas Cross Road, Kandiwali (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/501;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval 'e' is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

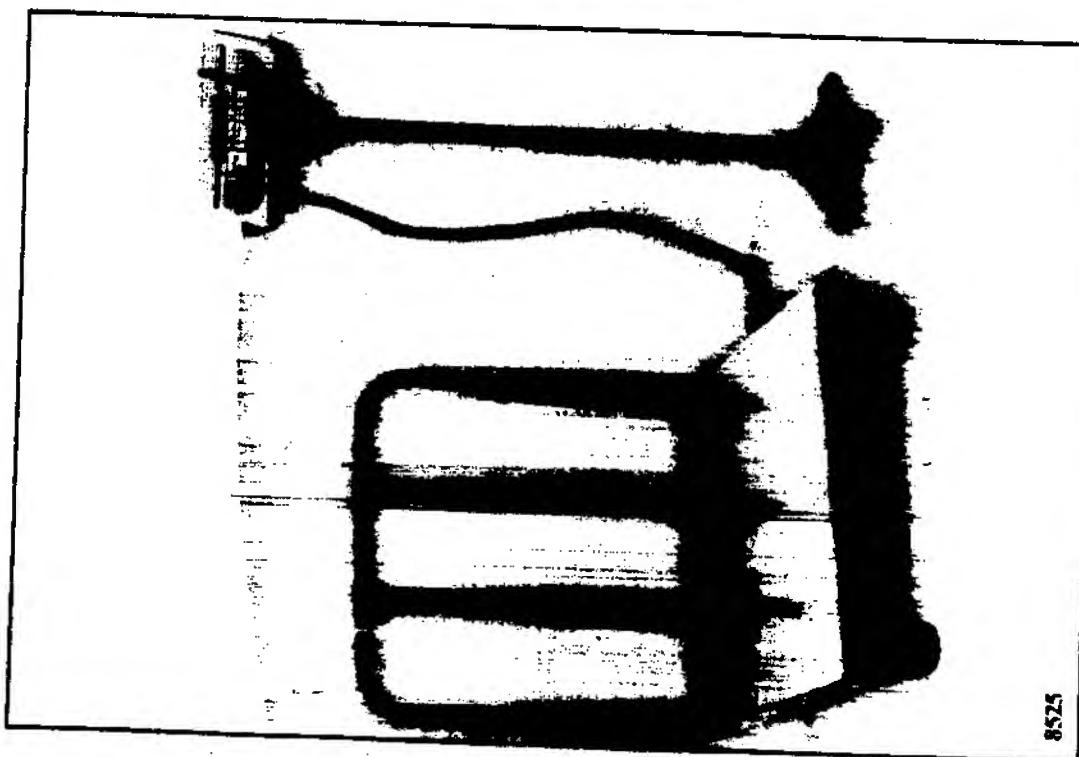


Figure-2 Sealing Diagram

The sealing is done through the holes made in the bottom plate and top cover of the indicator of the scale and sealing wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is fixed on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (264)/2007]

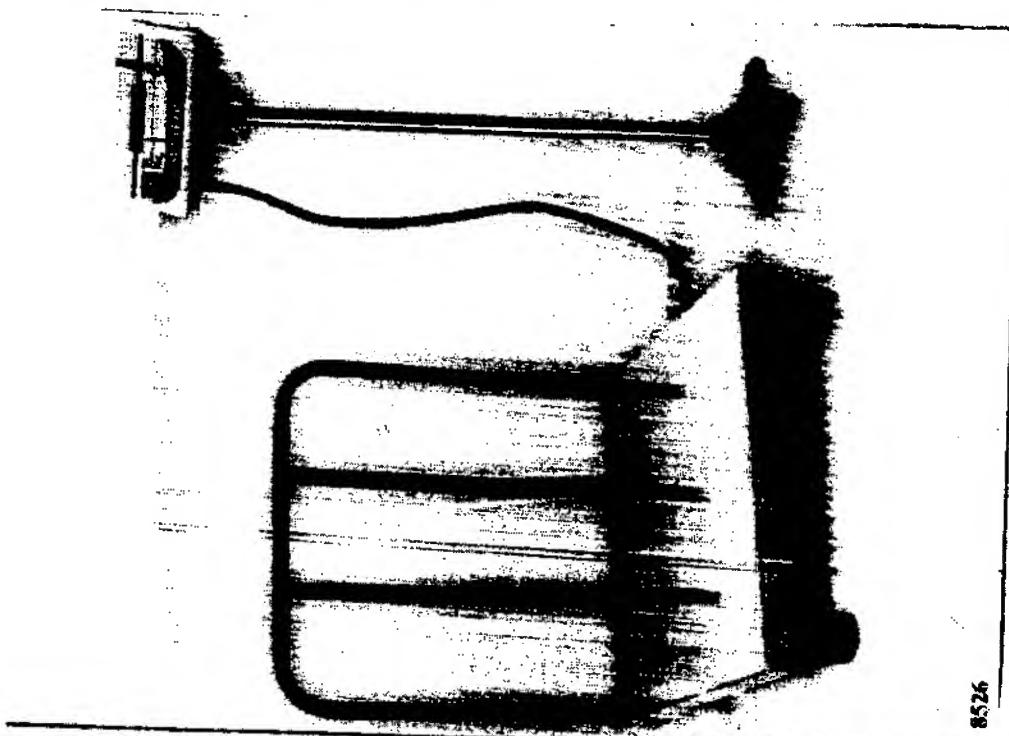
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 963.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाटू और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाटू और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स संदीप स्केल, 302, ज्ञान अमृत बिल्डिंग, ईरानी चाडी, मशुदास क्रॉस रोड, कांडीवाली (पश्चिम) मुंबई द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एस यू पी-७” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “SUNTRONICS” है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/07/502 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिगत धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट्स, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के तल प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में किए गए छेद के माध्यम से सील किया जाता है तथा इन छेदों में सील करने की तार डाल कर उस पर सीसा सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से और 5000 कि. ग्राम. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^8$ ,  $2 \times 10^8$ ,  $5 \times 10^8$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (264)/2007]

आर. माधुरवर्थम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 963.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of Series "SUH-7" and with brand name "SUNTRONICS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/a. Sundeep Scale, 302, Gyan Amrit Building, Irani Wadi, Madhurde Cross Road, Kandivali (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/502;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

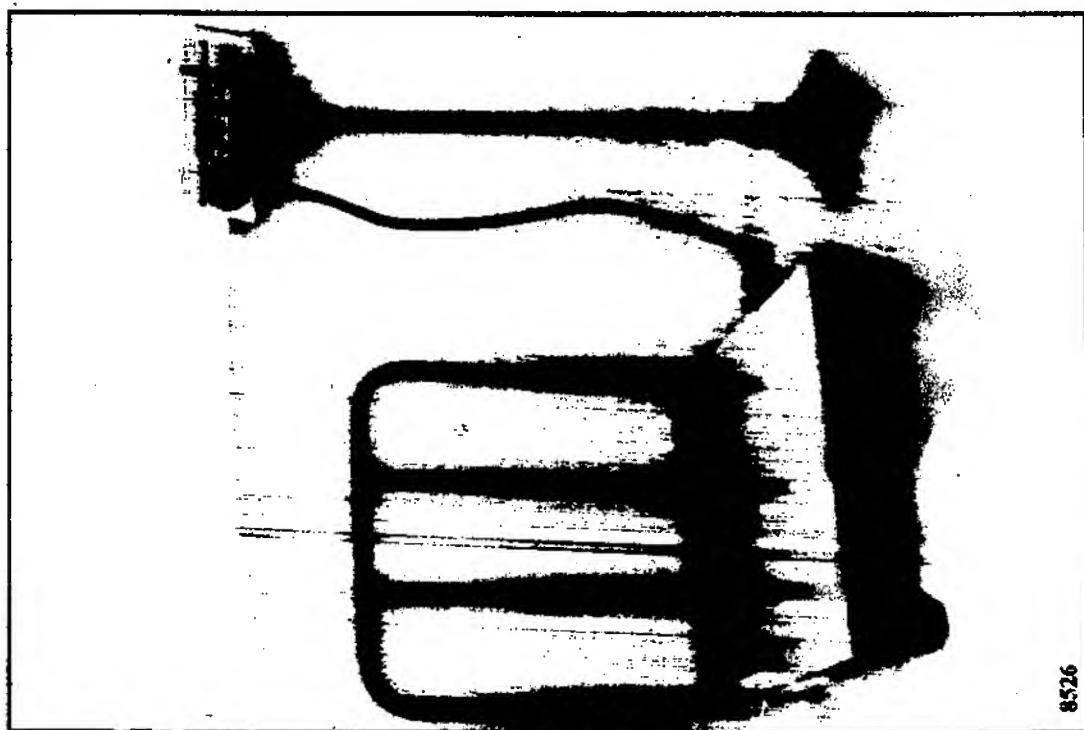


Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of model

The sealing is done through the holes made in the bottom plate and top cover of the indicator of the scale and sealing wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is fixed on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg. with verification scale interval (*e*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g. or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (264)/2007]

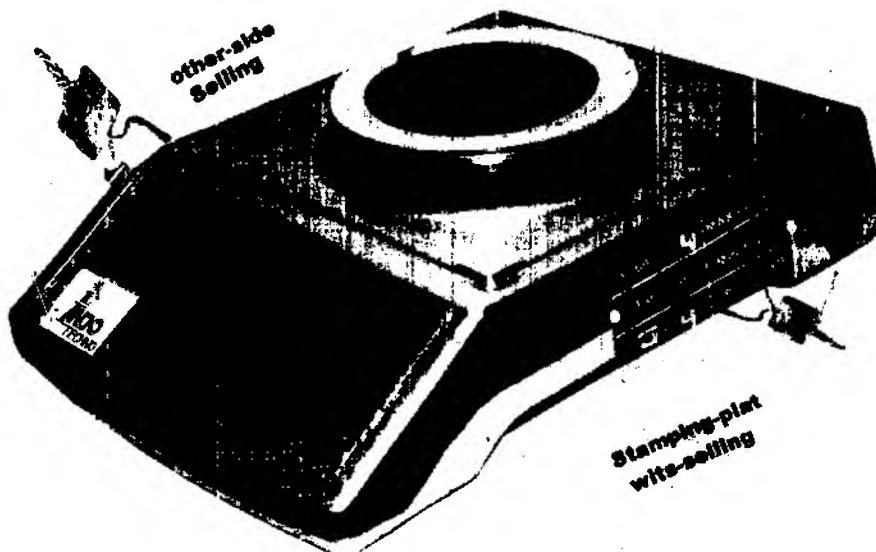
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 964.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इंडो टैक्नौ 10, फ्रेंड सोसायटी, पोस्ट ऑफिस साथरकृष्णला, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 11) वाले “जे-4” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इंडो टैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/578 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार से ल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 250 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

तोलन उपकरण के इंडिकेटर को दो तरफ से सीलबंद किया जाता है पहली सीलिंग में गुंथित इस्पात तार को स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट, केबिनेट ढाँचे के छेदों के जरिए तथा बाद में पिछली साइड प्लेट के जरिए तार को डाला जाता है तथा उसके बाद सीलबंद किया जाता है। दूसरी साइड में, गुंथित तार को केबिनेट ढाँचे और पिछली साइड प्लेट के जरिए डाला जाता है और बाद में सीलबंद किया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$ ,  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम-21 (151)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 964.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of Series "J-4" and with brand name "INDO TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Indo Techno 10, Friend Sosaiy, Po. Savarkundala, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/578;

The Model is a strain gauge type load Cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 600g. and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 50mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

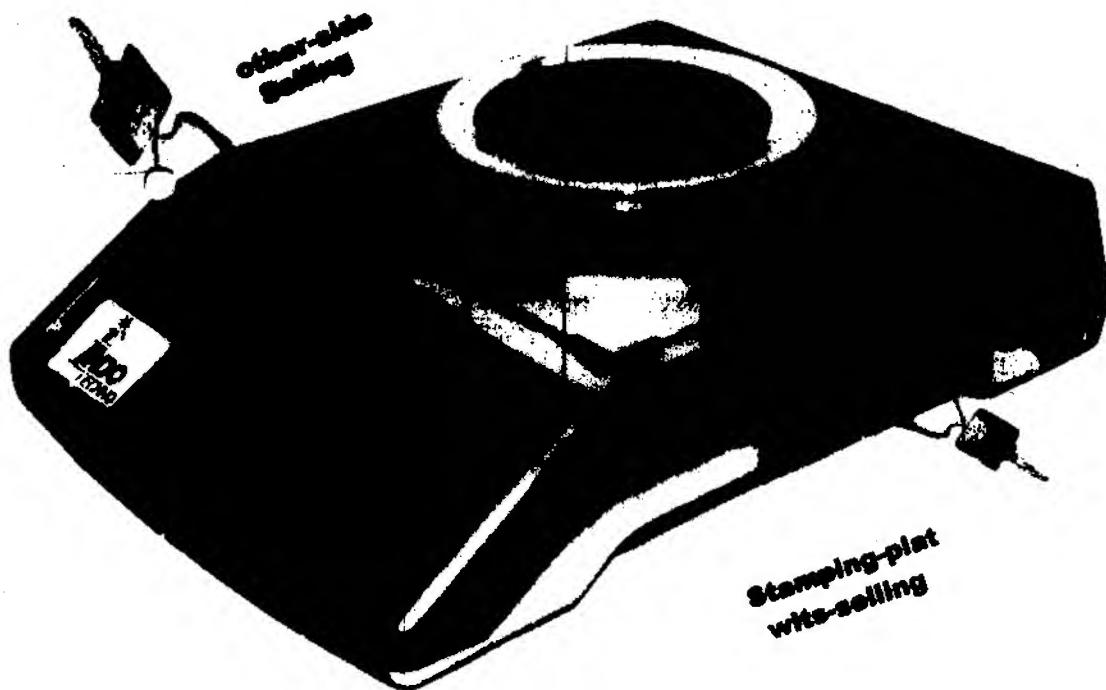


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of the Model

Sealing is done at the two sides of the weighing instrument. In the first sealing, twisted steel wire is passed through holes of the stamping plate, cabinet body and lastly through backside plate and then sealed. In the second side, twisted wire is passed through cabinet body and backside plate and then sealed. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(151)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

का.आ. 967.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स केरन एंड सोहन गोप्त्व एच, जिगेलइ ।, 72336 बलिंगन, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले "एबीटी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टैबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "कैन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स एवन वेइंग सिस्टम लि., 15, बी विंग, दूसरा तल, कमल कुंज, मेघा एच एस जी सोसायटी, एस बी रोड, अंधेरी (वेस्ट), मुंबई-400 058 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/553 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो ऐग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेनेशन प्रिसीपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 220 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) । मि.ग्रा. है और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (डी) 0.01/0.1 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यक्तिगत धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिकिवड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



भॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण की बाढ़ी और स्टार्मिंग प्लेट में छेद ड्रिल करके सीलिंग की जाती है तब इन छेदों में सील तार गुजार कर लीड सील से सील किया जाता है। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो । मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 या ऊपर की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^8$ ,  $2 \times 10^8$ ,  $5 \times 10^8$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (216)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 967.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "ABT" and with brand name "KERN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Kern & Sohn GmbH, Ziegelei 1, 72336 Balingen, Germany and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Avon Weighing Systems Ltd., 15, 'B' Wing, 2nd Floor, Kamal Kunj, S. V. Road, Andheri (W), Mumbai-400 058, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/01/553;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 220g and minimum capacity of 100mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1mg and scale interval (d) is 0.01/0.1mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

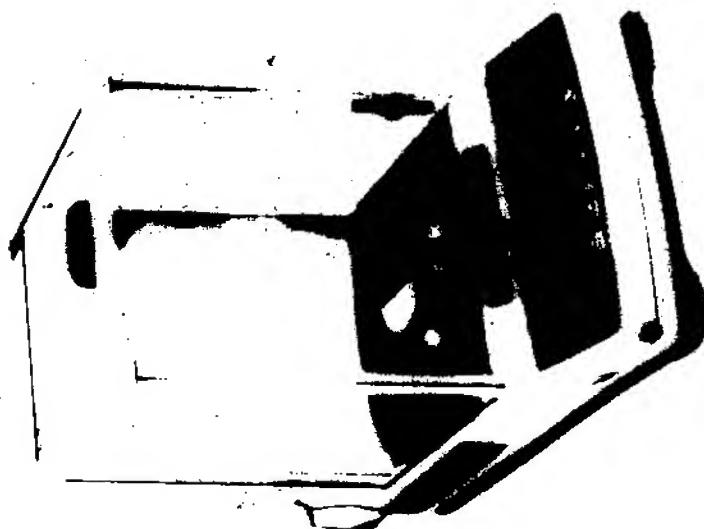


Figure 2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by drilling holes in the body of the instrument and stamping plate then a seal wire is passed through these holes which are sealed by applying lead seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg, with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' values of 1mg, or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where 'k' is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (216)/2008]

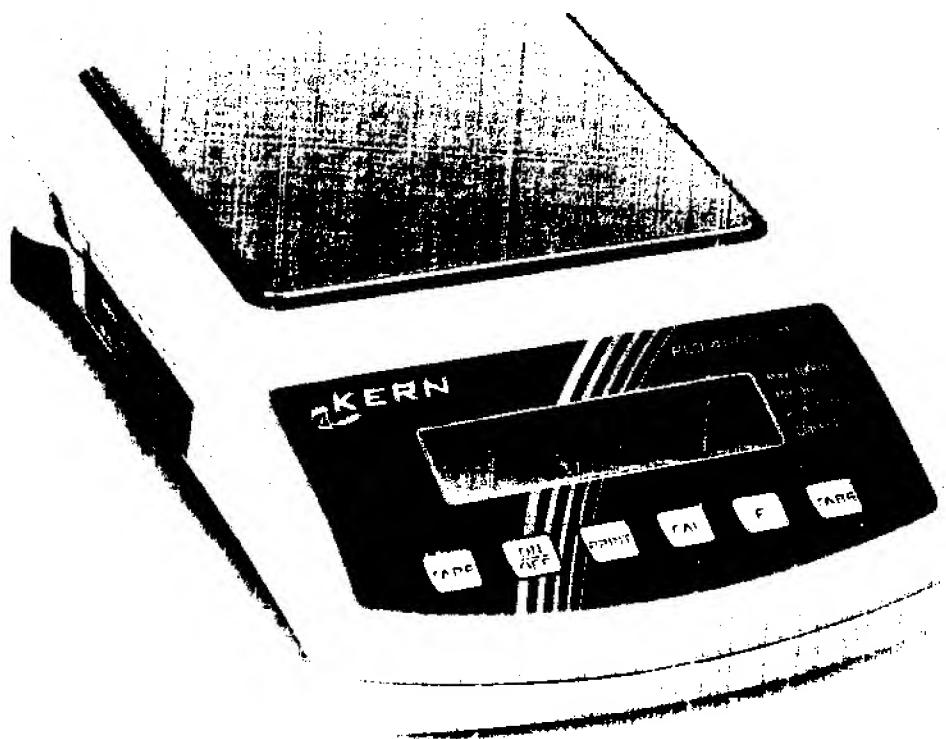
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 968.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स केरन एंड सोहन गेम्ब एच, जिगेलड़ I, 72336 बलिगन, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले "पी एल एस" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "केरन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स एवन वेइंग सिस्टम्स लि., 15, बी विंग, दूसरा तल, कमल कुंज, मेघा एच एस जी सोसायटी, एस बी रोड, अंधेरी (वेस्ट), मुंबई-400 058 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विषयीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/552 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्प्यूनेशन प्रिंसीपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 4000 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्रा. है और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (डी) 10 मि.ग्रा.। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिविंग क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण की बाढ़ी और स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट में छेद ड्रिल करके सीलिंग की जाती है तब इन छेदों में सील तार गुजार कर लीड सील से सील किया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रस्तुतीय योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 या ऊपर की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (216)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 968.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of Series "PLS" and with brand name "KERN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Kern and Sohn Gmb H, Ziegelei I, 72336 Balingen, Germany and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Avon Weighing Systems Ltd., 15, 'B' Wing, 2nd Floor, Kamal Kunj, S. V. Road, Andheri (W), Mumbai-400 058, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/552;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 4000g and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. and scale interval (d) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

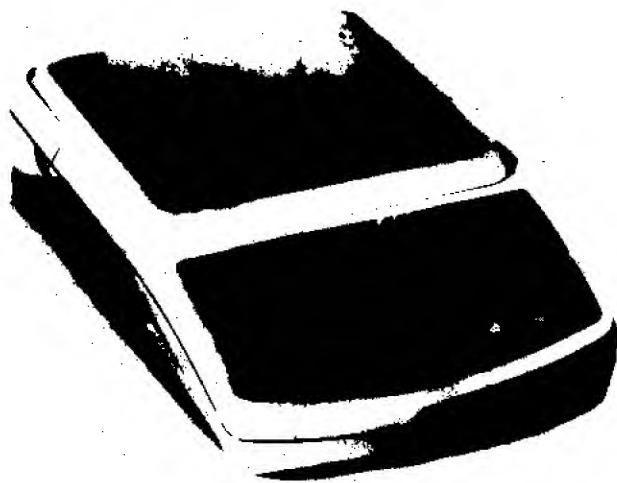


Figure-1 and Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by drilling holes in the body of the instrument and stamping plate then a seal wire is passed through these holes which are sealed by applying lead seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (216)/2008]

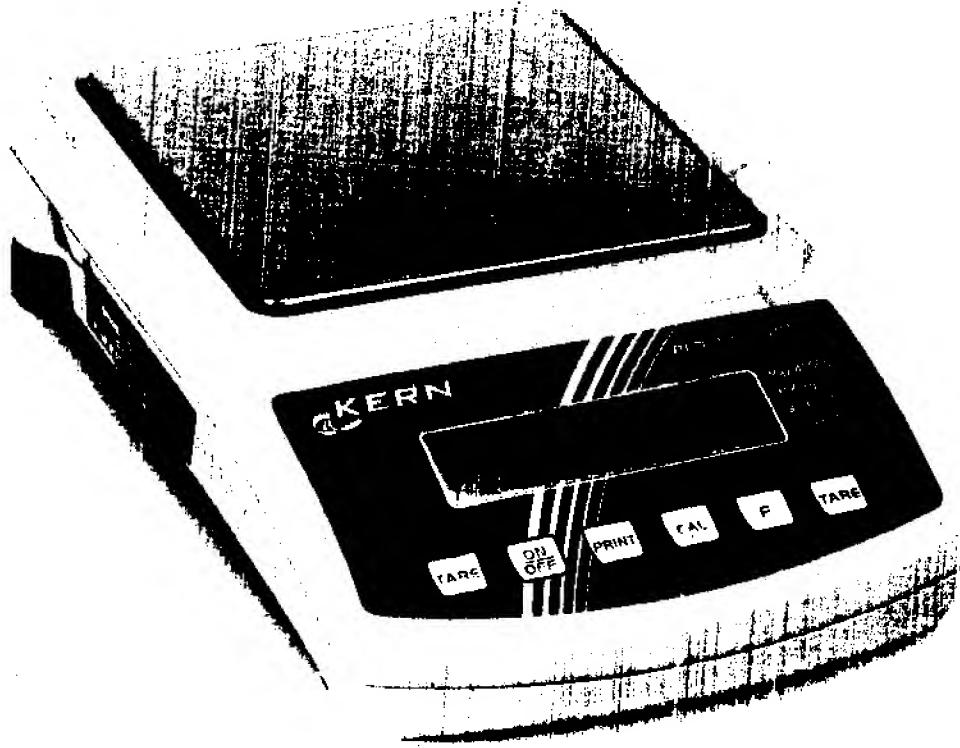
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 969.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विधिन परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स केरन एंड सोहन गेम्ब एच, जिगेलड I, 72336 बलिंगन, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता घर्ग 1) वाले “पी एल जे” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “केरन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स एवन वेइंग सिस्टम्स लि., 15, बी विंग, दूसरा तल, कमल कुंज, मेघा एच एस जी सोसायटी, एस वी रोड, अंधेरी (वेस्ट), मुंबई-400 058 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा भारत में विक्री से पूर्व अधिवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/551 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पनेसेशन प्रिंसीपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 4000 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्रा. और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (डी) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शात प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिकिवड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपरोक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण की बाढ़ी और स्टार्मिंग प्लेट में छेद फ्रिल करके सीलिंग की जाती है तब इन छेदों में सील तार गुजार कर लीड सील से सील किया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक; यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे। 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 50,000 या ऊपर की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक जी भालू वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (216)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 969.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of Series "PLJ" and with brand name "KERN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Kern und Sohn Gmb H, Ziegelei I, 72336 Balingen, Germany and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Avon Weighing Systems Ltd., 15, 'B' Wing, 2nd Floor, Kamal Kunj, S. V. Road, Andheri (W), Mumbai-400 058, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/551;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 4000g and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg, and scale interval (d) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternative current power supply.

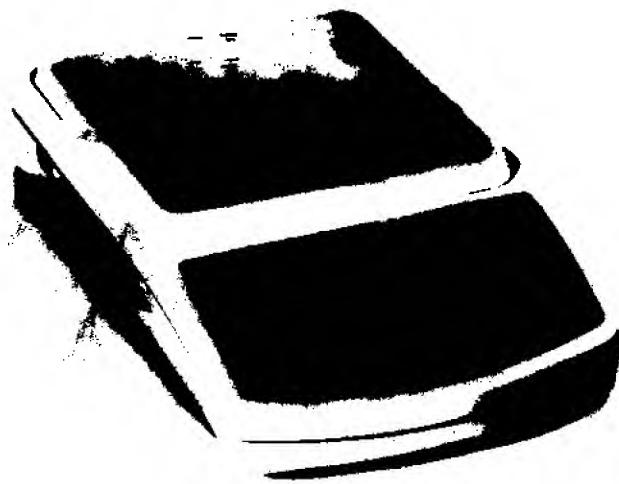


Figure-1 and Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by drilling holes in the body of the instrument and stamping plate then a seal wire is passed through these holes which are sealed by applying lead seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 30kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (216)/2008]

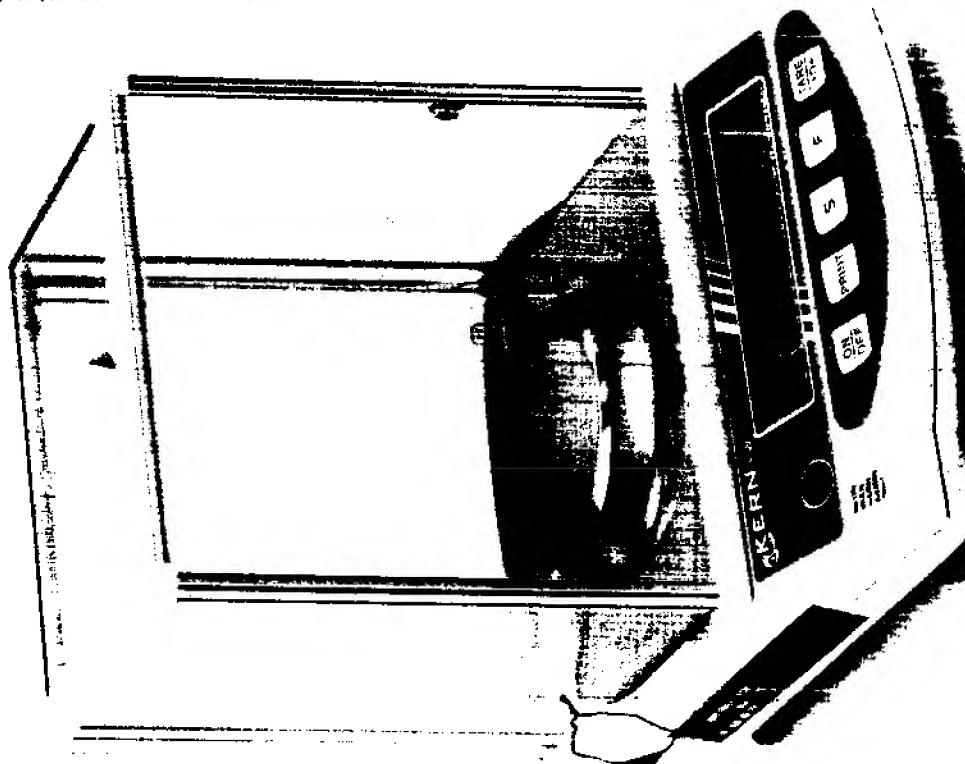
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 970.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;**

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स केरेन एंड सोहन गेम्ब एच, जिगलइ 1, 72336 बलिगन, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले "इंडस्ट्री" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "केरेन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स एवन वेइंग सिस्टम्स लि., 15, बी विंग, दूसरा तल, कमल कुंज, मेघा एच एस जी सोसायटी, एस बी रोड, अंधेरी (वेस्ट), मुंबई-400 058 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विषयीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/550 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रोमैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्प्यूनेशन प्रिसीपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 मि. ग्रा. है और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (डी) 0.2 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनामक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिकिड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण की बाड़ी और स्टाइम्पिंग प्लेट में छेद ड्रिल करके सीलिंग की जाती है तब इन छेदों में सील तार गुजार कर लीड सील से सील किया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रस्तुपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 या ऊपर की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , "के" हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समलूप्त हैं।

[फा. सं. डस्ट्री एम-21 (216)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 970.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of Series "EW" and with brand name "KERN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Kern und Sohn Gmb H, Ziegelei 1, 72336 Balingen, Germany and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Avon Weighing Systems Ltd., 15, 'B' Wing, 2nd Floor, Kamal Kunj, S. V. Road, Andheri (W), Mumbai-400 058, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/550;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 120g and minimum capacity of 100mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1mg. and scale interval (d) is 0.2mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

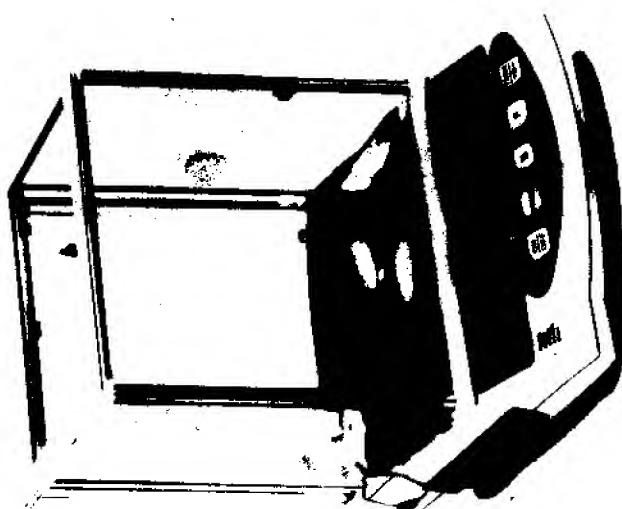


Figure 2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by drilling holes in the body of the instrument and stamping plate then a seal wire is passed through these holes which are sealed by applying lead seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (216)/2008]

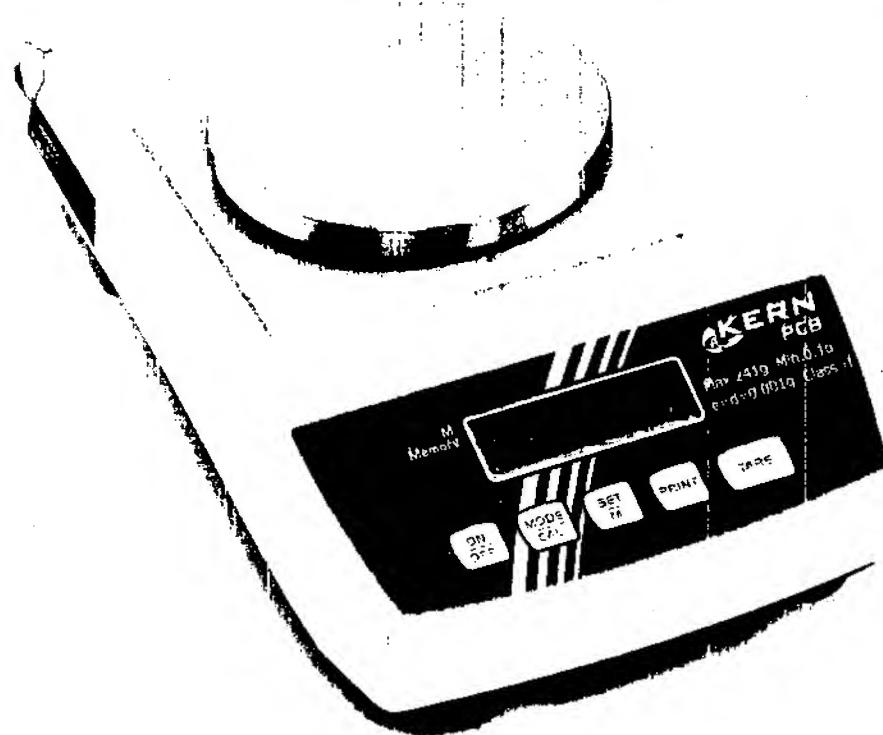
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 971.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

**अतः**, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स केरेन एंड सोहन गोम्ब एच, जिगेलई I, 72336 बर्लिंगन, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले “पीसीबी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “केरेन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स एवन वेइंग सिस्टम्स लि., 15, बी विंग, दूसरा तल, कमल कूंज, मेघा एच एस जी सोसायटी, एस बी रोड, अंधेरी (वेस्ट), मुंबई-400 058 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/549 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 241 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 मि. ग्रा. है और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (डी) 1 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्याप्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण की बाड़ी और स्टार्पिंग स्लेट में छेद ड्रिल करके सीलिंग की जाती है तब इन छेदों में सील तार गुजार कर सील से सील किया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 50,000 या ऊपर की रेंज, में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-4}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या क्रृत्यात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (216)/2008]

अ.र. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 971.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of Series "PCB" and with brand name "KERN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Kern und Sohn Gmb H, Ziegelei I, 72336 Balingen, Germany and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Avon Weighing Systems Ltd., 15, 'B' Wing, 2nd Floor, Kamal Kunj, S. V. Road, Andheri (W), Mumbai-400 058, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/549;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 241g and minimum capacity of 100mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1mg. and scale interval (d) is 1mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by drilling holes in the body of the instrument and stamping plate then a seal wire is passed through these holes which are sealed by applying lead seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (216)/2008]

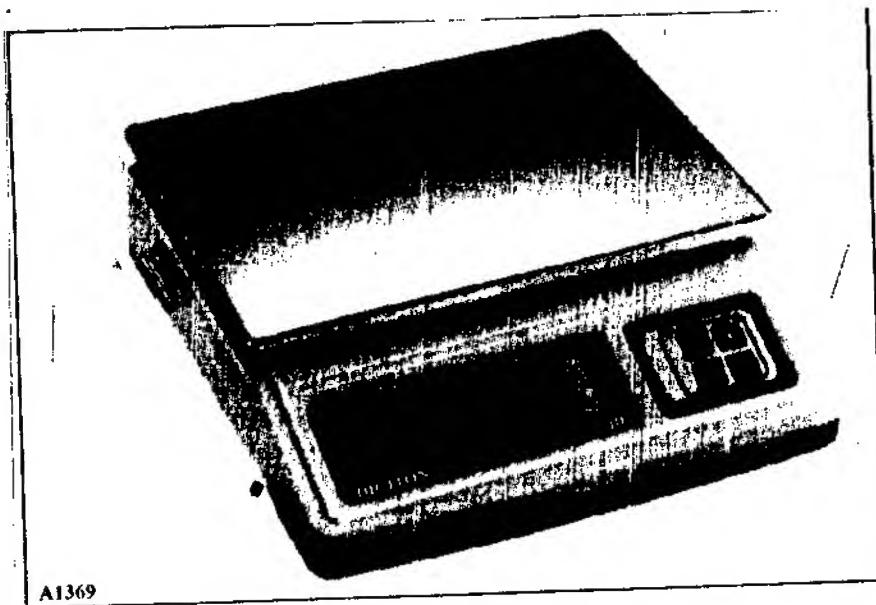
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

का.आ. 972.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डिजिटा कम्प्यूटर सर्विस, एस सी ओ-1008-09, (प्रथम तल), बस स्टेण्ड के सामने, सैक्टर 22-बी, चण्डीगढ़-160022 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “डी जी टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “डीजो टोन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/105 समनुरोधित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत छ्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्तर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

इंडिकेटर की तल प्लेट और उसके सामने छेद करके, इन छेदों में से तार निकाल कर तार पर लीड सील से सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्णय किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 .ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और  $1\text{mg} \text{ etd } 1\times 10^{-4}, 2\times 10^{-4}, 5\times 10^{-4}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (41)/2008]

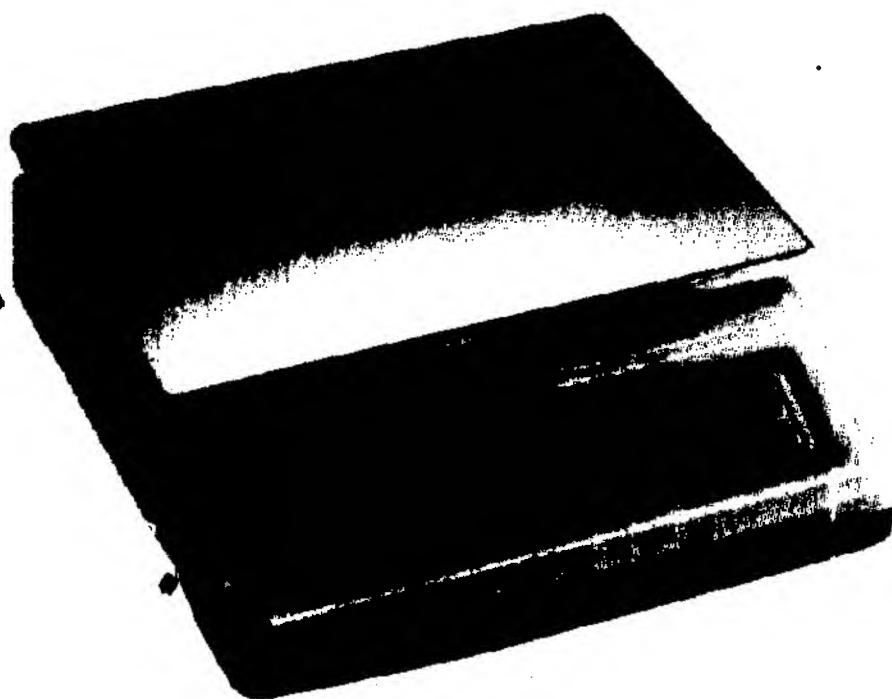
आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 972.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of "DGT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "DIGITONE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Digita Computer Service, SCO-1008-09, 1st Floor), Opp. Bus Stand, Sec. 22-B, Chandigarh-160 022 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/105;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



A1369

Sealing diagram of the model.

Sealing is done through the holes made in the bottom plate and front of the scale, then a wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is fixed on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (41)/2008]

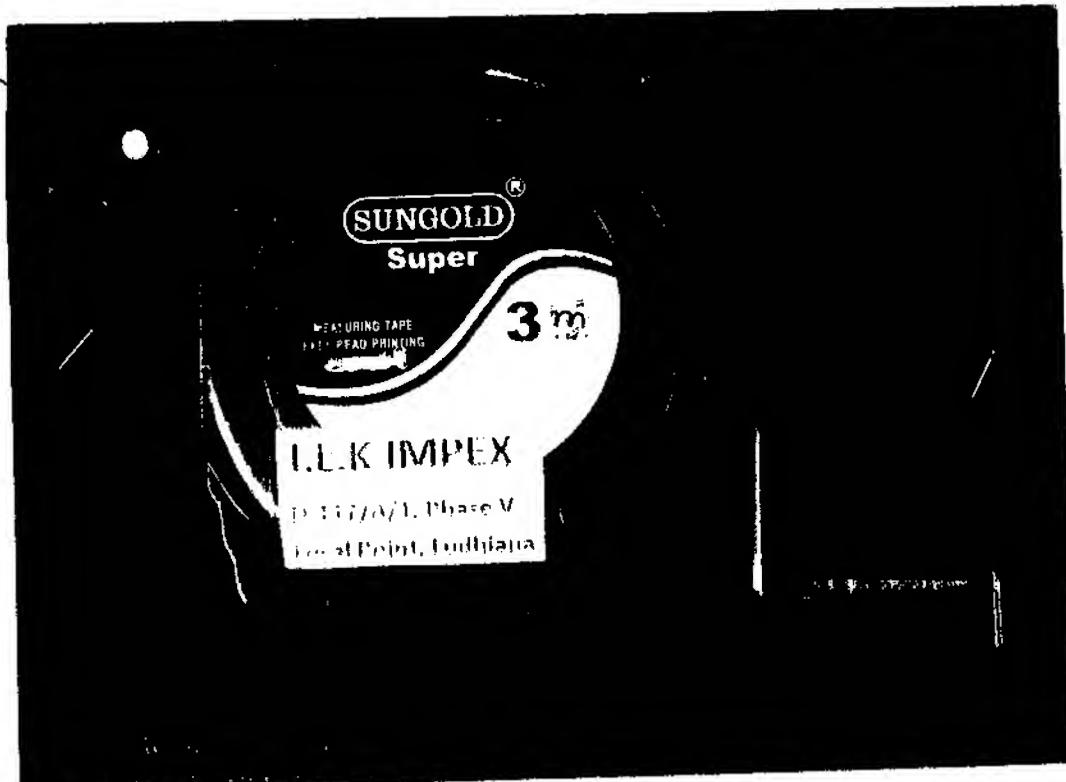
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 973.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में चर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

**अतः** अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैप इक्विपमेंट, 1 नार्थ ब्रिज रोड, 18-01 हाई-स्ट्रीट सेंटर, सिंगापुर-179094 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग II वाले “स्टील टेप मैजर” के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सनगोल्ड” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स आई एल के इम्पेक्स, डी-117-ए/1, फेज-V, फोकल प्लांट, लुधियाना-10, पंजाब द्वारा बिक्री से पूर्व या बाद में बिना किसी बदलाव के भारत में विपणीत किया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/138 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्टील टेप मैजर (स्टील फीता माप) है इसकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 3 मीटर है तथा न्यूनतम भाग 1 मिलीमीटर है जिसका उपयोग लम्बाई को मापने के लिए किया जाता है। इसका आधार पीला तथा मिलीमीटर की मार्किंग काले में और सेंटीमीटर लाल रंग में है। फीते की चौड़ाई 12.6 मिलीमीटर है तथा इसकी मोटाई 0.31 मिलीमीटर है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के स्टील टेप मैजर भी होंगे जिनकी रेंज 0.5 मीटर से 5 मीटर तक है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (70)/2008]

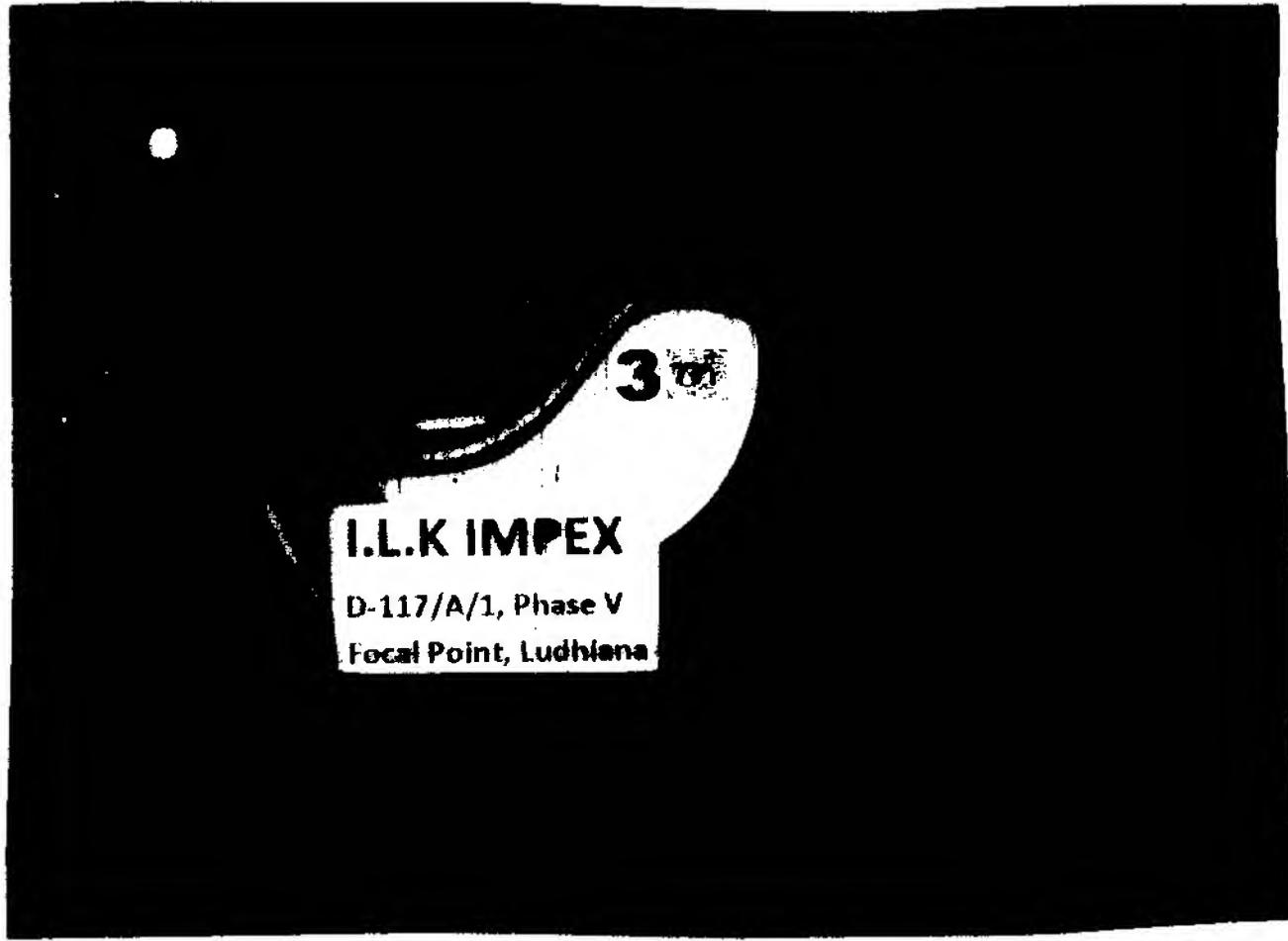
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 973.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of 'Steel Tape Measure', of Accuracy class-II with brand name "SUNGOLD" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. MAP Equipments, 1 North Bridge Road, 18-01 High Street Centre, Singapore-179094 and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. I L K Impex, D-117-A/1, Phase-V, Focal Point, Ludhiana-10, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/138;

The said model is a steel tape measure of maximum length 3m and smallest division is of 1 mm which is used for measurement of length. Its base is yellow and marking of millimeter in black and centimeter in red colour. The width of the tape is 12.6 mm and thickness of tape is 0.31 mm.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the steel tape measure of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series in the range of 0.5m to 5m manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (70)/2008]

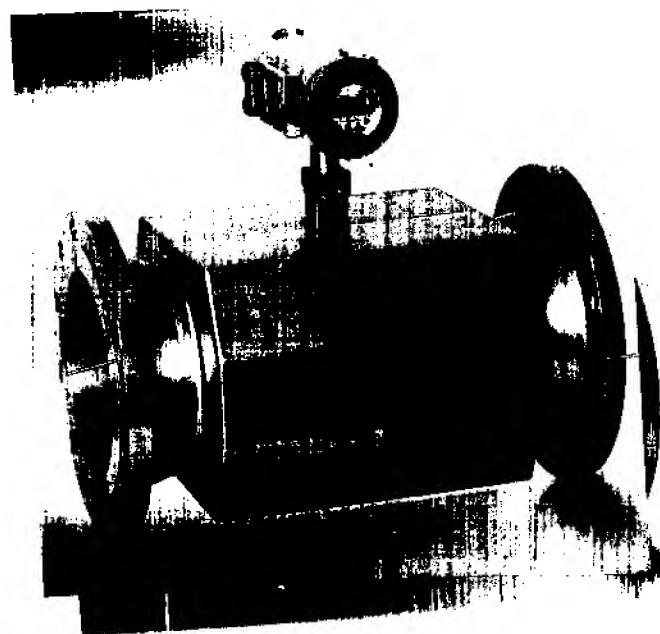
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 974.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट और इस उद्देश्य के लिए अधिसूचित निकाय, एन एम आई नीरलैंड मीटिंग्सटड्यूट द्वारा अनुमोदित और स्वीकृत परिणामों और पैटर्न मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की सम्भावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की उपधारा (3) के परन्तुक और धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स Krohne Altometer, Kerkeplaat 12, 3313 LC/dordrecht, the Netherlands द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 0.3 वाले “पानी के अलावा अन्य तरल के लिए मापन प्रणाली” नामतः मापन ट्रांसइयूसर (अल्ट्रासोनिक) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ALTOSONIC III” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे भारत में मैसर्स क्रोने मार्शल प्रा. लि., ए 34/35, एमआईडीसी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, एच ब्लाक, पिम्परी, पुणे-411 018 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/08/436 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल “पानी के अलावा अन्य तरल के लिए मापन प्रणाली” का घटक है, नामतः मापन ट्रांसइयूसर (अल्ट्रासोनिक) इसको इलैक्ट्रॉनिक परिकलन और सूचक यंत्र, दबाव और तापमान ट्रांसमीटर आदि से “पानी के अलावा अन्य तरल के लिए मापन प्रणाली” के पूर्ण मॉडल को बनाने के लिए जोड़ा गया है, जिसे अपने मॉडल के लिए अलग से अनुमोदित किया गया है । मापन ट्रांसइयूसर 2 निर्माण एककों से बना है । प्रवाह सेंसर का पहला एकक, जो 3 मापन रास्तों पर विकर्णत लगाया गया एक बेलनाकार पाइप है । प्रत्येक रास्ते पर अल्ट्रासोनिक ध्वनि सिग्नल उत्पन्न करने और मापने के लिए 2 ट्रांसइयूसर लगाए गए हैं । दूसरा एक सिग्नल परिवर्तक है । पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों के लिए मापन प्रणाली के पूर्ण मॉडल के अनुमोदन के अन्य घटकों के साथ घटक की उपयुक्तता का परिक्षण किया जाता/मीटर के विभिन्न आकारों (4.5 सें. मी. से 40 सें. मी.) पर आधारित इसकी अधिकतम प्रवाह दर  $73\text{m}^3/\text{h}$  से  $4670\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  की रेंज में है । परिचालन तापमान की रेंज  $-25^\circ\text{C}$  से  $+180^\circ\text{C}$  है और अधिकतम प्रचालन दाब +124 बार है ।



मॉडल सीरिंग व्यवस्था का स्कीमवार डायग्राम

मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों के सम्बन्ध में परिवर्तित नहीं किंवा जाएगा । मॉडल सीरिंग व्यवस्था का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (207)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 974.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the pattern evaluation report and the test results granted and approved by the NMI Netherlands Mettinstituut, a notified body for the purpose in the Netherlands, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of a component of the "Measuring system for the liquids other than water", namely measurement transducer (ultrasonic) of accuracy class 0.3 and with brand name "ALTOSONIC III" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Krohne Altometer, Kerkeplaat 12, 3313 LC Dordrecht, the Netherlands and marketed in India by M/s. Krohne Marshall Pvt. Ltd., A 34/35, MIDC Industrial Area, H Block, Pimpri, Pune-411 018, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/08/436;

The said model is a component of the "Measuring system for the liquids other than water" namely, measurement transducer (ultrasonic). It is to be connected to an electronic calculating and indicating device, pressure & temperature transmitter etc. to make up a complete model of "Measuring system for liquids other than water" which is to be approved of its model separately and independently. The measurement transducer consists of two constructional units. The first unit is the flow sensor, which mainly a cylindrical pipe with three measurements paths diagonally mounted. Each path is equipped with two transducers for generating and measuring the ultrasonic sound single. The second unit is the signal converter. For approval of the complete model of measuring system for liquids other than water the applicability of the component with the other components in system is to be tested. Its maximum flow rate range 73 m<sup>3</sup>/h to 4670 m<sup>3</sup>/h depending on different size (4.5cm to 40cm) of the meters. The operating temperature range is from -25°C to + 180°C and the maximum operating pressure is + 124 bar.



The model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement of the model is given above.

[F. No. WM-21 (207)/2007]

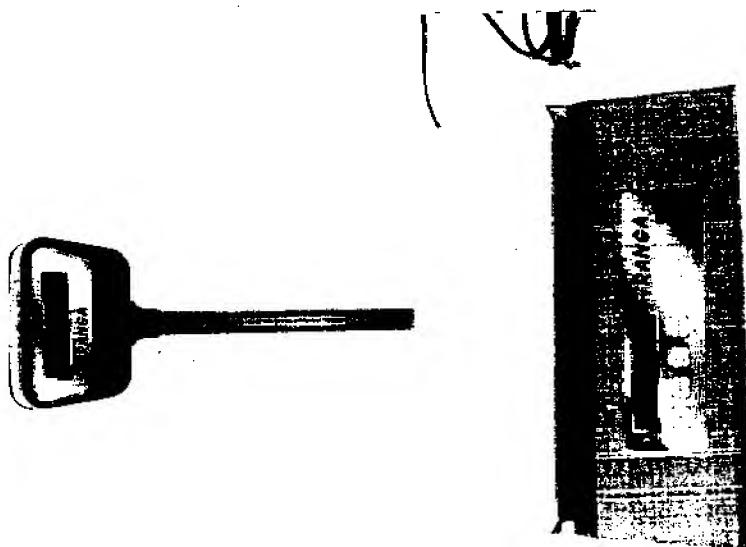
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 975.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और भाष मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

**अतः** अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मदूरै मीट्रिक वर्क्स, # 22-ए, (49), तिरुमलाई रायर पार्डीथौरै, सिम्पक्कल, मदूरै-625001 तमिल नाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “आर जे” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राइड का नाम “रंगा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/521 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

तोलन स्केल के बाईं ओर ऊपरी कवर और तल स्लेट को काटते हुए दो छेद किए जायेंगे और सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए सोसायुक्त तार से कसा जायेगा। सील को तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकेगा। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्रसूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^8$ ,  $2 \times 10^8$ ,  $5 \times 10^8$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (196)/2008 ]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 975.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "RJ" and with brand name "RANGA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Madurai Metric Works, # 22-A, (49), Thirumalai Rayar padithurai, Simmakkal, Madurai-625001, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/521;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

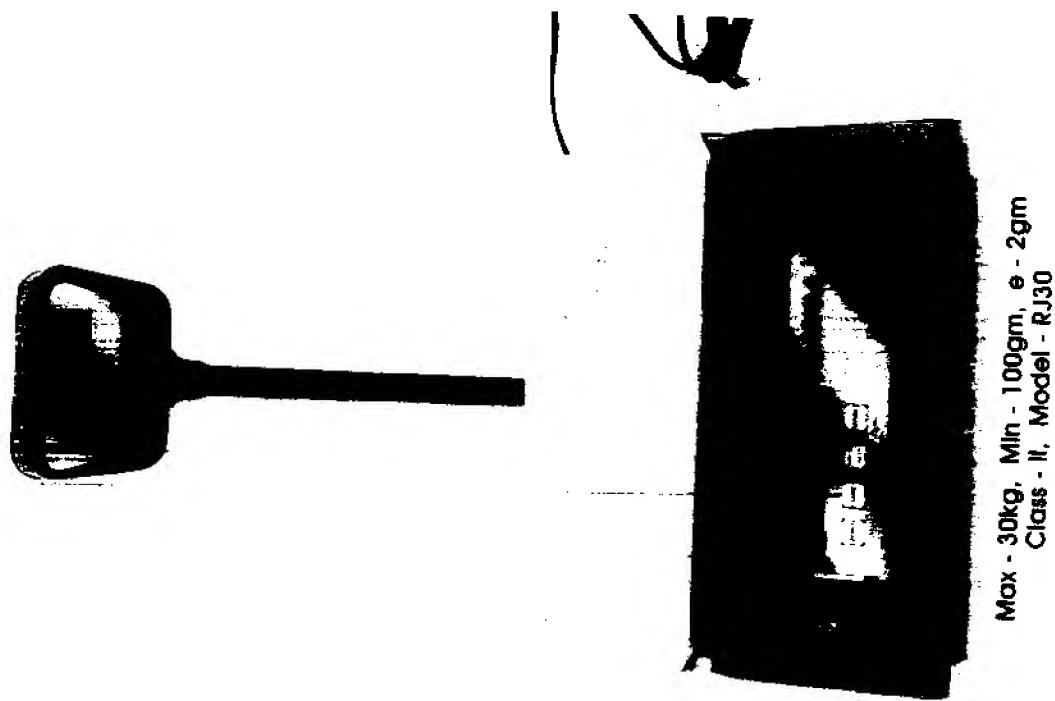


Figure 2 Schematic diagram of the model

From the left of the weighing scale two holes are made by cutting the upper cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 100 mg or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (196)/2008]

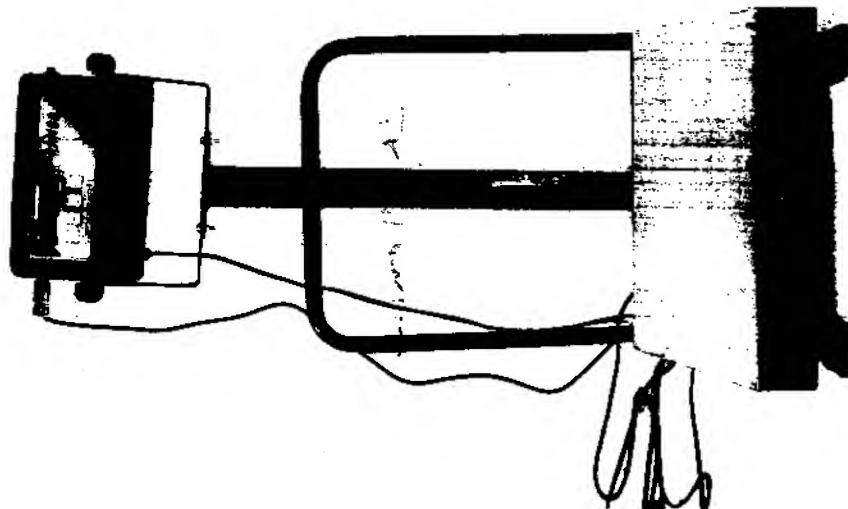
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

का.आ. 976.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप-मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मदूरी मीट्रिक वर्क्स, # 22-ए, (49), तिरमलाई गारर पार्डीथूरै, सिम्मकल, मदुरै-625001 तमिल नाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “आर पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड-न्का नाम “संगा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/522 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल ( $\text{ई}$ ) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

तोलन स्केल के बांई ओर ऊपरी कवर और तल प्लेट को काटते हुए दो छेद किए जायेंगे और सत्यापन स्टाप्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए सीसायुक्त तार से कसा जायेगा। सील को तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकेगा। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^8$ ,  $2 \times 10^8$ ,  $5 \times 10^8$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (196)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 976.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "RP" and with brand name "RANGA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Madurai Metric Works, # 22-A, (49), Thirumalai Rayar padithurai, Simmakkal, Madurai-625001, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/522;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4Kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

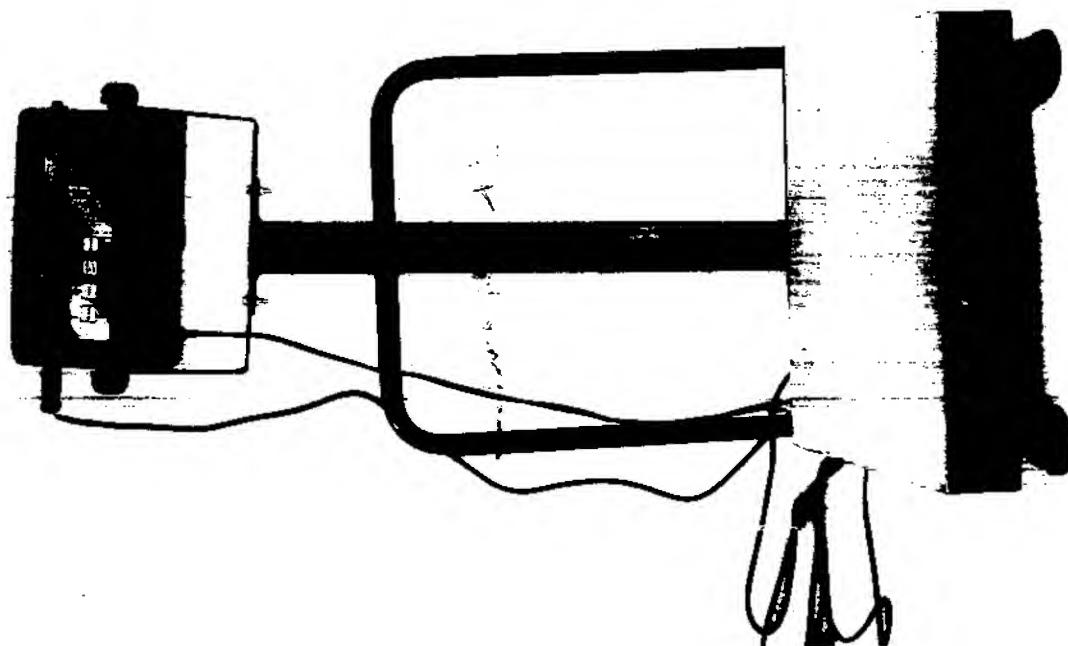


Figure 2 : Sealing provision of the indicator of model

From the left of the indicator two holes are made by cutting the upper cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg, with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (196)/2008]

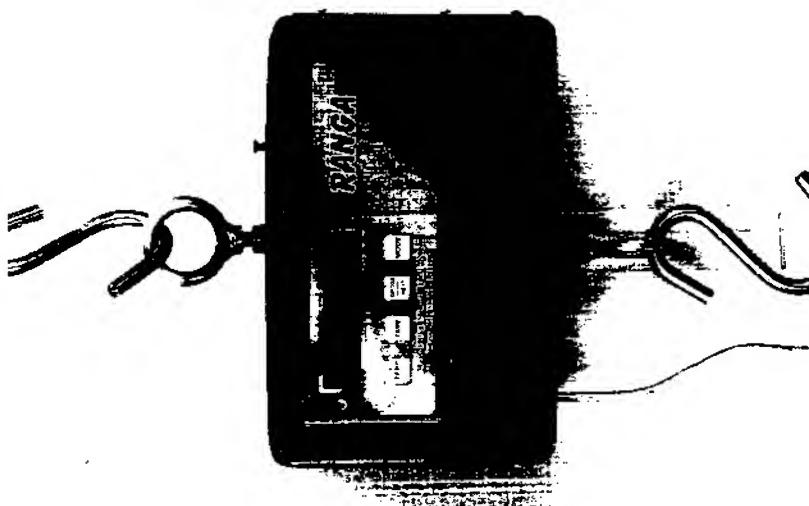
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसंबर, 2008

का.आ. 977.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवां प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मदुरै मीट्रिक वर्क्स, # 22-ए, (49), तिरुमलाई रायर पाडीधुरै, सिम्मक्कल, मदुरै-625001 तमिल नाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “आर एच” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “रंगा” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/523 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्लनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

तोलन स्केल के बाई ओर ऊपरी कवर और तल प्लेट को काटते हुए दो छेद किए जायेंगे और सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए सीसायुक्त तार से कसा जायेगा। सील को तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकेगा। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माण द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^{-8}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-8}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-8}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (196)/2008]

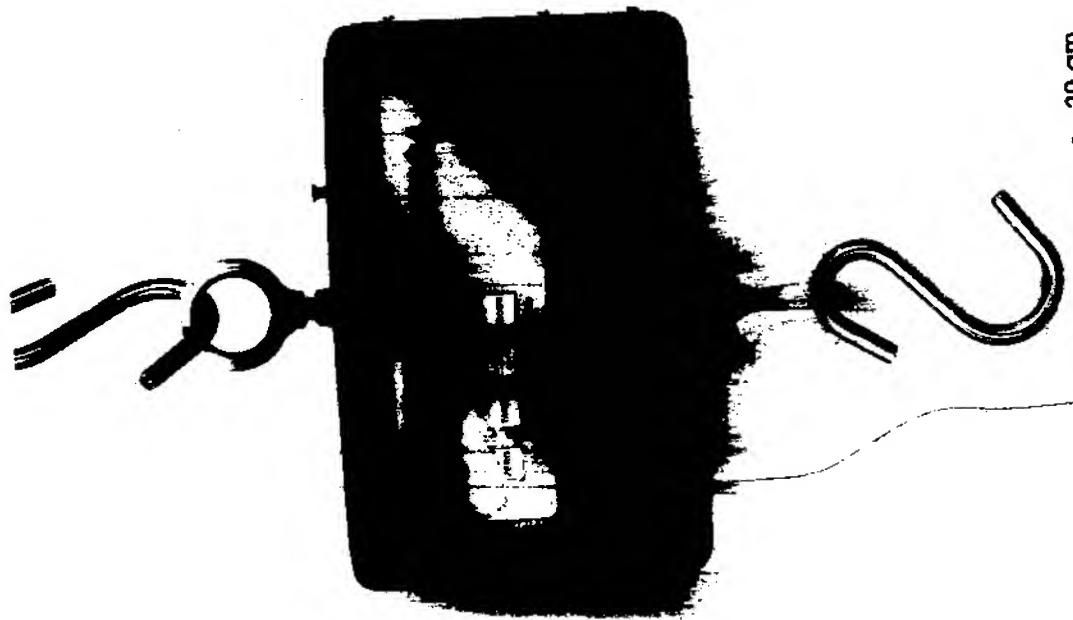
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 977.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "RH" and with brand name "RANGA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Madurai Metric Works, # 22-A, (49), Thirumalai Rayar Padithurai, Simmakkal, Madurai-625001, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/523;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging type) with a maximum capacity of 100kg and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Sealing provision of the indicator of model.

From the left of the indicator two holes are made by cutting the upper cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (196)/2008]

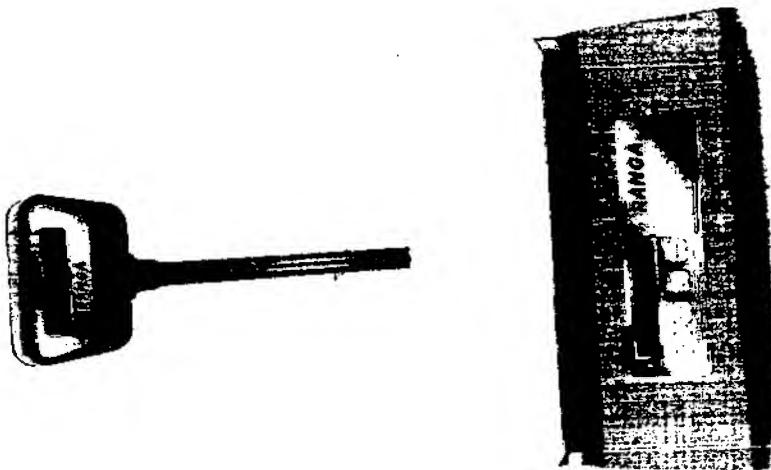
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 978.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मदुरै मीट्रिक बब्स, # 22-ए, (49), तिरुमलाई रायर पाडीथुरै, सिम्मक्कल, मदुरै-625001 तमिल नाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित मथ्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “आर टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “रंगा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/520 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

तोलन स्केल के बाई ओर ऊपरी कवर और तल प्लेट को काटते हुए दो छेद किए जायेंगे और सत्यापन स्टाप्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए सीसायुक्त तार से कसा जायेगा। सील को तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकेगा। माडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्रूफी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिङ्कांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^8$ ,  $2 \times 10^8$ ,  $5 \times 10^8$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (196)/2008 ]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 978.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of "RT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "RANGA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Madurai Metric Works, # 22-A, (49), Thirumalai Rayar Padithurai, Simmakkal, Madurai-625001, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/520;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

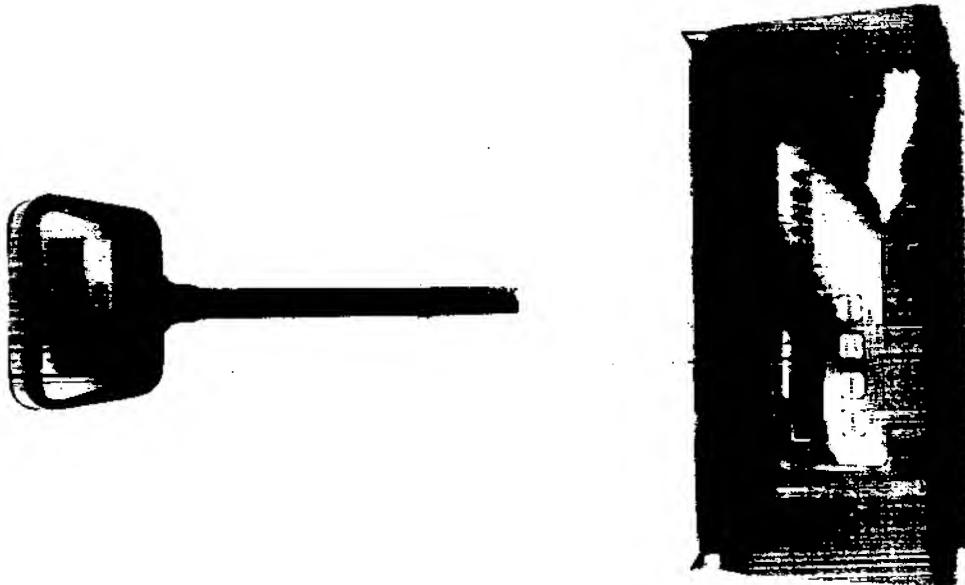


Figure-2 : Sealing diagram of the model.

From the left of the weighing scale two holes are made by cutting the upper cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg, with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 100mg . to 2g. and with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (196)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 979.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मेटलर-टोलेडो (एलब्स्टड) जीएमबी एच, 12 उन्नर डेम, मोलोस्फेल्सन 34, डी-72423 एल्बस्टड, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “बीबीए-II” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राइड का नाम “मेटलर टोलेडो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), जिसे भारत में बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के मैसर्स मेटलर-टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लि., अमर हिल्स, साकी विहार रोड, पोबई, मुंबई-400072 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2008/152 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त माडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनामक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिविंड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्शन तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वाल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्केल के आगे के निचले हिस्से पर, छेद वाली नीचे की प्लेट पर पेच जो पीछे के पेनल के एनक्लोजर को सुरक्षित रखते हैं, को सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए स्केल के साथ दी गई सीलिंग किट में 2 छेद वाले पेचों के साथ बदला गया है। स्केल को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता है। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 3 कि.ग्रा. से 35 कि.ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (78)/2008]  
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 979.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "BBA-II" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler-Toledo (Albstadt) GmbH, 12, Unter dem, Molosfelsen 34, D-72423 Albstadt, Germany and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Pvt. Ltd., Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400072, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/152 ;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 15kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hz alternate current power supply.

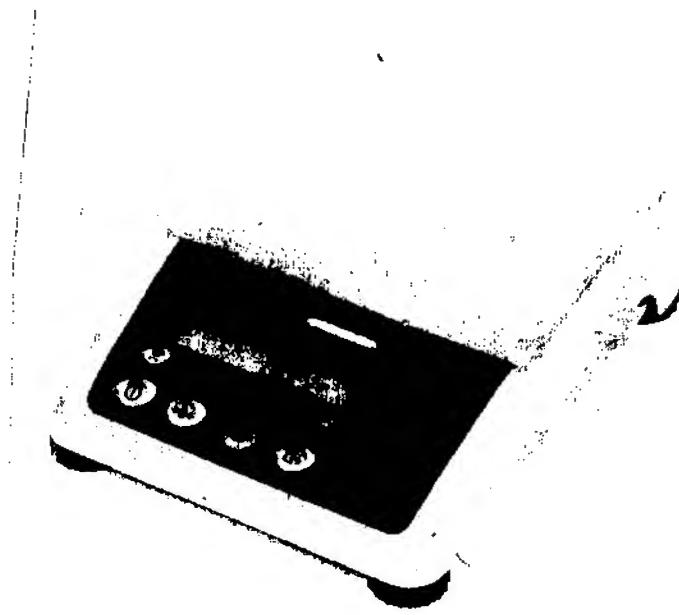


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of the model.

At the front bottom of the scale, a bored screw is fixed to the bottom plate consisting of a hole. The two fastener screws that secure the rear panel to the enclosure are replaced with the two holes screws in the sealing kit provided with the scale for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The scale can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacities comprising of 3kg to 35kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(78)/2008]

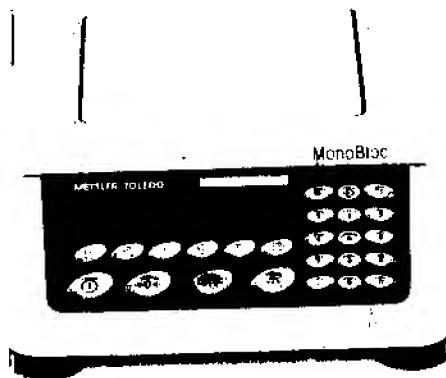
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 980.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मेटलर-टोलेडो (एलब्स्टड) जीएमबी एच, 12 उन्टर डेम, मोलोफ्लेसन 34, डी-72423 एल्बस्टड, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "बीबीके-II" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "मेटलर टोलेडो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), जिसे भारत में बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के मैसर्स मैटलर-टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लि., अमर हिल्स, साकी विहार रोड, पोबई, मुंबई-400072 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2008/151 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रोमैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पनसेशन सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 25 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 0.5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिकिंड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के आगे के निचले हिस्से पर, छेद वाली नीचे की प्लेट पर पेच लगाया गया है। बांधे गए 2 पेच जो पीछे के पेनल के एनक्लोजर को सुरक्षित रखते हैं, को सत्यापन स्थाप्य और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए स्केल के साथ दी गई सीलिंग किट में 2 छेद वाले पेचों के साथ बदला गया है। स्केल को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता है। मॉडल को सीलबद्ध करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदर्श शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यालय के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 5,000 तक की रेज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 3000 ग्रा. से 35 कि.ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-2। (78)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 980.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "BBK-II" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler-Toledo (Albstadt) GmbH, 12, Unter dem, Molosfelsen 34, D-72423 Albstadt, Germany and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Pvt. Ltd., Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400072, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/151 :

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 15kg and minimum capacity of 25g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 0.5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.



Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of the model

At the front bottom of the scale, a bored screw is fixed to the bottom plate consisting of a hole. The two fastener screws that secure the rear panel to the enclosure are replaced with the two holes screws in the sealing kit provided with the scale for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The scale can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacities comprising of 3000g to 35kg with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for '*e*' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for '*e*' value of 100mg or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(78)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 981.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन). नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मेटलर-टोलेडो (एलब्सटड) जीएमबी एच, 12 उन्नर डेम, मोलोस्फेल्सन 34, डो-72423 एल्बस्टड, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “बीबीए-पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “मेटलर टोलेडो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), जिसे भारत में बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के मैसर्स मैटलर-टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लि., अमर हिल्स, साकी विहार रोड, पोबई, मुंबई-400072 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2008/153 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रभाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 250 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के आगे के निचले हिस्से पर, छेद वाली नीचे की प्लेट पर पेंच लगाया गया है। बाधे गए 2 पेंच जो पीछे के पेनल के एनक्लोजर को सुरक्षित रखते हैं, को सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए स्केल के साथ दी गई सीलिंग किट में 2 छेद वाले पेंचों के साथ बदला गया है। स्केल को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रभाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिलांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 60 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-6}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (78)/2008]  
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 981.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of "BBA-P" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler-Toledo (Albstadt) GmbH, 12, Unter dem, Molosfelsen 34, D-72423 Albstadt, Germany and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Pvt. Ltd., Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400072, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2008/153 ;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 60kg. and minimum capacity of 250g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

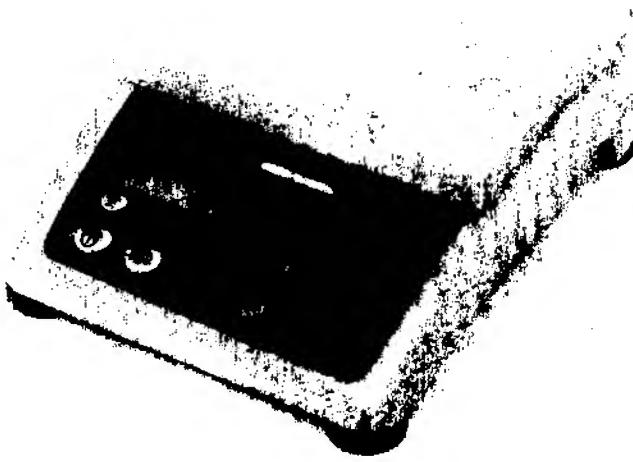


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of the model

At the front bottom of the scale, a bored screw is fixed to the bottom plate consisting of a hole. The two fastener screws that secure the rear panel to the enclosure are replaced with the two holes screws in the sealing kit provided with the scale for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The scale can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacities 60kg. with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for '*e*' value of 100mg. or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

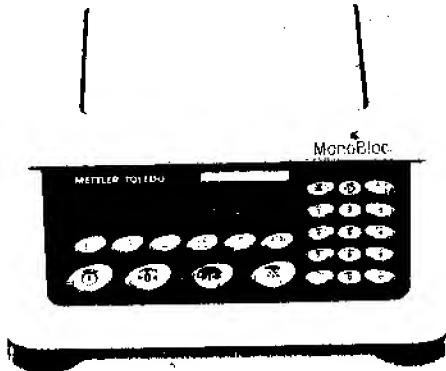
[F. No. WM-21(78)/2008]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 982.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मेटलर-टोलेडो (एलब्स्टड) जीएमबी एच, 12 उन्नर डेम, भौलोस्फेल्सन 34, डी-72423 एल्बस्टड, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले “बीबीके-1” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “मेटलर टोलेडो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), जिसे भारत में बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के मैसर्स मैटलर-टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लि., अमर हिल्स, साकी बिहार रोड, पोब्ल्ड, मुंबई-400072 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2008/150 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रोमैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पनसेशन सिद्धांत आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3000 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्लनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिकिंड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल.सी.डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के आगे के निचले हिस्से पर, छेद वाली नीचे की प्लेट पर पेच लगाया गया है। बांधे गए 2 पेच जो पीछे के पेनल के एनक्लोजर को सुरक्षित रखते हैं, को सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए स्केल के साथ दी गई सीलिंग किट में 2 छेद वाले पेचों के साथ बदला गया है। स्केल को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी समग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 3000 ग्रा. से 35 कि. ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^{-8}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-8}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-8}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (78)/2008]  
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 982.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "BBK-I" and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler-Toledo (Albstadt) GmbH, 12, Unter dem, Molosfelsen 34, D-72423 Albstadt, Germany and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Pvt. Ltd., Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400072, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/150 ;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 3000g and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

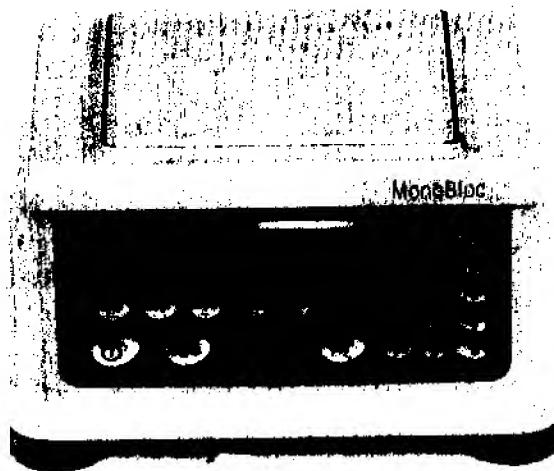


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of the model

At the front bottom of the scale, a bored screw is fixed to the bottom plate consisting of a hole. The two fastener screws that secure the rear panel to the enclosure are replaced with the two holes screws in the sealing kit provided with the scale for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The scale cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacities comprising of 3000g. to 35kg. with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 50,000 or above for ' $e$ ' value of 1mg. or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(78)/2008]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 983.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;**

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मेटलर-टोलेडो (च्यांगझु) स्कल्स एंड सिस्टम्स लि., 12, कुनलुन रोड, च्यांगझु, जिआंगसु, चाइना पी आर सी द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “पीटी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (पालेट ट्रक स्केल) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मेटलर टोलेडो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त माडल कहा गया है), जिसे भारत में बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के मैसर्स मेटलर-टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लि., अमर हिल्स, साकी विहार रोड, पोवई, मुंबई-400072 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/149 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त माडल एक विकृत रोज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (पालेट ट्रक स्केल) है। इसको अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 2 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### माडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के दायों तरफ पीछे के हिस्से में, सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील के लिए लीड तार को बांधने के लिए बाहरी कवर और अंदर की प्लेट को काटकर छेद किए गए हैं। इंडीकेटर को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता है। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित माडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उसे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (78)/2008]  
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 983.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Pallet Truck Scale) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "PT" and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler-Toledo (Changzhou) Scales & Systems Ltd., 12, Kunlun Road, Changzhou, Jiangsu, China P.R.C. and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Pvt. Ltd., Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400072, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/149;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Pallet Truck Scale) with a maximum capacity of 2000kg and minimum capacity of 20kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 2kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure-2 : Sealing diagram of the model

On the rear right side of the indicator holes are made by cutting the outer cover and the inner plate for fastening a leaded wire to receive the verification stamp and seal. The indicator cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(78)/2008]

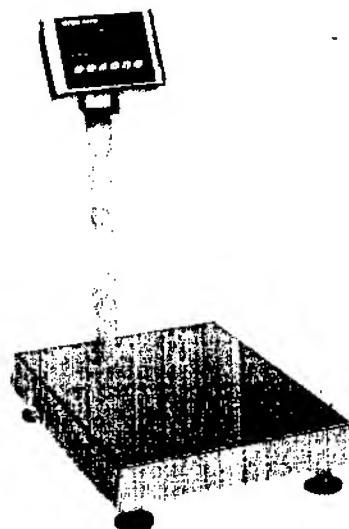
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 984.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैटलर-टोलेंडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लि., अमर हिल्स, साकी विहार रोड, पोवइ, मुंबई-400072 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “INDxxxT(II)” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप मल्टी रेंज सुविधा के साथ) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मैटलर टोलेंडो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/145 समनुरेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप मल्टी रेंज सुविधा के साथ) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के दायीं तरफ पीछे के हिस्से में, सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील के लिए लीड तार को बांधने के लिए बाहरी कवर और अंदर की प्लेट को काटकर छेद किए गए हैं। इंडीकेटर को सील तोड़ बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (78)/2008]  
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 984.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type with multi range facility) with digital indication of "INDxxxT (II)" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Pvt. Ltd., Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400072, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/145;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type with multi range facility) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

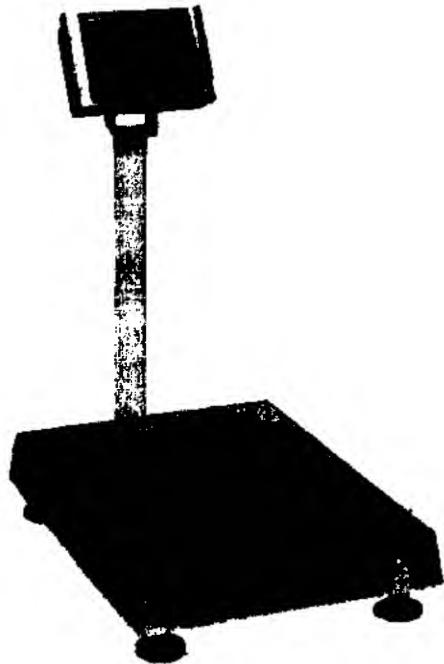


Figure-2 : Sealing diagram of the model

On the rear right side of the indicator holes are made by cutting the outer cover and the inner plate for fastening a leaded wire to receive the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for '*e*' value of 1 mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for '*e*' value of 100mg or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

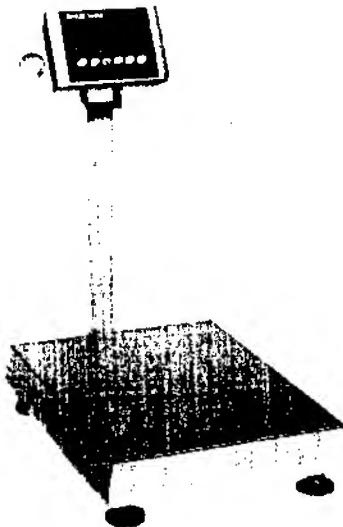
[F. No. WM-21(78)/2008]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

**का.आ. 985.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;**

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैटलर-टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लि., अमर हिल्स, साकी विहार रोड, पोवई, मुंबई-400072 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "INDxxxT(III)" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप मल्टी रेंज सुविधा के साथ) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "मैटलर टोलेडो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/146 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप मल्टी रेंज सुविधा के साथ) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के दायीं तरफ पीछे के हिस्से में, सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील के लिए लीड तार को बांधने के लिए बाहरी कवर और अंदर की प्लेट को काटकर छेद किए गए हैं। इंडीकेटर को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसे सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-8}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-8}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-8}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक याऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (78)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 985.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type with multi range facility) with digital indication of "INDxxxT (III)" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Pvt. Ltd., Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400072, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/146;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type with multi range facility) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure-2 : Sealing diagram of the model

On the rear right side of the indicator holes are made by cutting the outer cover and the inner plate for fastening a leaded wire to receive the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(78)/2008]

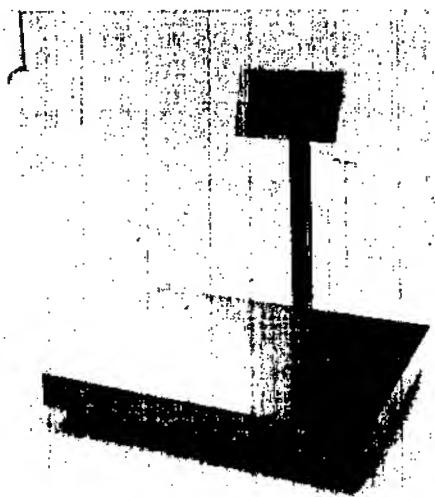
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

का.आ. 986.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैटलर-टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लि., अमर हिल्स, साकी विहार रोड, पोब्ल, मुंबई-400072 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “INDxxxP(II)” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप मल्टी रेंज सुविधा के साथ) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “मैटलर टोलेडो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/147 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप मल्टी रेंज सुविधा के साथ) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2.5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के दायीं तरफ पीछे के हिस्से में, सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील के लिए लीड तार को बांधने के लिए बाहरी कवर और अंदर की प्लेट को काटकर छेद किए गए हैं। इंडीकेटर को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रकृति योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 100 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 100 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूलांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम-21 (78)/2908]  
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

**S.O. 986.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type with multi range facility) with digital indication of "INDxxxP (II)" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Pvt. Ltd., Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400072, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/147;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type with multi range facility) with a maximum capacity of 600kg and minimum capacity of 2.5kg. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure-2 : Sealing diagram of the model

On the rear right side of the indicator holes are made by cutting the outer cover and the inner plate for fastening a leaded wire to receive the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 100mg or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

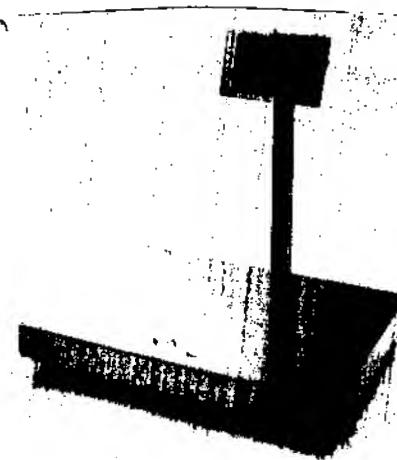
[F. No. WM-21(78)/2008]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2008

का.आ. 987.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैटलर-टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लि., अपर हिल्स, साकी विहार रोड, पोवाई, मुंबई-400072 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "INDxxxP(III)" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप मल्टी रेंज सुविधा के साथ) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राइंड का नाम "मैटलर टोलेडो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/148 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप मल्टी रेंज सुविधा के साथ) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्दर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के दायीं तरफ पीछे के हिस्से में, सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील के लिए लीड तार को बांधने के लिए बाहरी कवर और अंदर की प्लेट को काटकर छेद किए गए हैं। इंडीकेटर को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्मित द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4, 2 \times 10^4, 5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[का. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (78)/2008]  
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2008

S.O. 987.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type with multi range facility) with digital indication of "INDxxxP (III)" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-HI) and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Pvt. Ltd., Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400072, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/148 ;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type with multi range facility) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

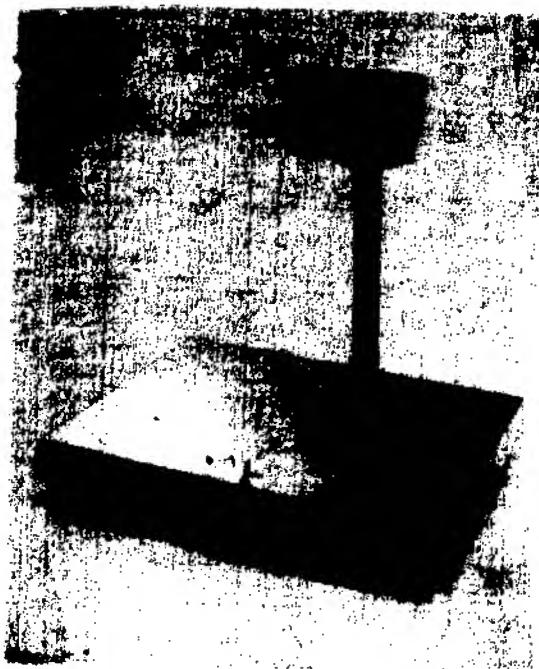


Figure-2 : Sealing diagram of the model

On the rear right side of the indicator holes are made by cutting the outer cover and the inner plate for fastening a leaded wire to receive the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg. with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(78)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

## भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2009

का.आ. ७४४.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के नियम ४ के उप विनियम (५) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं	लाइसेंस सं	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा.मा. संख्या	भा.मा. अनु.	वर्ष	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	7892001	4-12-2008	सुयोग इलैक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड 24, अरुणोदय सोसाइटी अलकापुरी, बडोदा	एलूमिनियम कंडक्टर फार ओवरहैंड ट्रांसमिशन परप्स पार्ट 4	398 04	-	1994	
2.	7891201	3-12-2008	पी. एच. आर्ट बी 1, नीरधवल अपार्टमेंट, सरदार पटेल सेवा समाज हाल के पास, नवरंगपुरा, अहमदाबाद	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं 1417 के आभूषणों शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन		1417	1999	
3.	7891908	3-12-2008	गायत्री ज्वैलर्स 282, वानियाबाड किला पारडी 396 125	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं 1417 के आभूषणों शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन		-	1999	
4.	7892203	5-12-2008	शिल्पा ज्वैलर्स शॉप नंबर 1, रामेश्वरम काम्पलैक्स, शुभलक्ष्मी अपार्टमेंट के सामने, सिटी लाइट रोड, सूरत	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं 1417 के आभूषणों शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन		1417	1999	
5.	7893508	15-12-2008	पटेल तथा पटेल ज्वैलर्स सर्वे नंबर 347, शॉप नंबर 2, 68 प्रभुकपा सोसाइटी, स्पिनिंग मिल, पुनागाम सूरत	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं 1417 के आभूषणों शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन		-	1999	
6.	7895310	24-12-2008	मातृधाया बैंगलस वर्क्स शॉप नंबर 4, पुनित शॉपिंग सेंटर, बालाजी रोड सूरत	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं 1417 के आभूषणों शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन		1417	1999	
7.	7897112	31-12-2008	आई श्री खोडियार ज्वैलर्स 1, लक्ष्मी मार्केट, कस्पना सोसाइटी के पास, डी केबिन, साबरमती, अहमदाबाद 380 019	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं 1417 के आभूषणों शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन		-	1999	
8.	7892304	8-12-2008	नीमा स्विचगीयर सी 1 2609, 3 फेस, जी आई डी सी, वलसाद	फ्लेमप्रूफ एनकलोसर फार इलैक्ट्रिकल एपरेटर्स	2148	-	-	2004
9.	7891807	3-12-2008	डेल्टा बर्केनिकल तथा इलैक्ट्रिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, सी 1, 201, जी आई सी अनाटालिया, बाया बिलीमोरा ता गणदेवी, नवसारी	सर्वमसिबल पम्पसैट	8034	-	-	2002

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
10.	7890502	1-12-2008	पावना इंडस्ट्रीज आई टी आई कालोज के सामने खेडा	पैकेजबंद पेयजल	14543	-	-	2004
11.	7892405	8-12-2008	सफायर स्ट्रींग बाटर प्रा. लि. 108, डाक्टर अंबेडकर सेंटरिंग सैटर, रिंग रोड सूरत	पैकेजबंद पेयजल	14543	-	-	2004
12.	7895916	30-12-2008	भागवद धवज मार्केटिंग प्रा. लि. सर्वे नंबर 2/5, शोलां ग्राम, तलाव किनारे के पास, ता दसकौय, अहमदाबाद	पैकेजबंद पेयजल	14543	-	-	2004
13.	7896009	30-12-2008	जे पी बिवरेज, प्लाट नंबर 20, धुमा ग्राम, ए एम टी एस बस स्टैंड के सामने धुमा अहमदाबाद	पैकेजबंद पेयजल	14543	-	-	2004
14.	7894207	17-12-2008	क्राम्प्टन ग्रीष्मस लिमिटेड बडोदा सैम्प वकर्स गांव कुरात, पादरा जंबूसर रोड, ता पादरा बडोदा	सैल्फ बलास्टिड लैप्प फार जनरल लाइटिंग सर्विस पार्ट 1 तथा पार्ट 2	15111	-	-	2002

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]  
पी. के. गम्भीर, उपमहानिदेशक (मुहर)

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2009

S.O. 988.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

#### SCHEDULE

Sl.No.	Licences No.	Grant Date	Name & Address of the party	Title of the Standard	Sl. No.	Part	Sec	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	7892001	4-12-2008	Suyog Electrical Ltd. 24, Arunoday Society, Alkapuri, Baroda	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmis- sion purposes: Part 4 Aluminium alloy stranded	398	IV	-	1994
2.	7891201	3-12-2008	P.H. Art, B-1, Nirdhaval Apartment, Near Sardar Patel Seva Samaj Hall, Navrangpura Ahmedabad	Gold and Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
3.	7891908	3-12-2008	Gayatri Jewellers, 282, Vaniyawad Killa, Pardi 396125	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
4.	7892203	5-12-2008	Shilpa Jewellers, Shop No1, Rameshwaram Complex, Opp. Subhlaxmi Apartment, City Light Road, Surat	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5.	7893508	15-12-2008	Patel & Patel Jewellers, Survey No.347 Shop No.2 68-Prabhukrupa Society, Behind Spining Mills, Punagam Surat.	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
6.	78925310	24-12-2008	Mathruchhaya Bangles, Works, Shop No.2, Punit Shopping Centre, Balaji Road, Surat.	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
7.	7897112	31-12-2008	I Shree Khodiyar Jewellers, 1, Laxmi Market, Near Kalpna Society, D Cabin Sabarmati, Ahmedabad 380 019	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
8.	7892304	8-12-2008	Nema Switch Gear, C-1/2609, Third Phase, G.I.D.C. Valsad	Flameproof enclosures, for electrical apparatus	2148	-	-	2004
9.	7891807	3-12-2008	Delta Mechanical & Electrical Industries C-1/ 201, G.I.D.C. Antalia Via Bilimora Tal, Gandevi, Distt. Navsari	Submersible Pumpsets,	8034	-	-	2002
10.	7890502	1-12-2008	Bhavna Industries, Opp. I T I College Kheda	Packaged Drinking, Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water) IS 14543:2004	14543	-	-	2004
11.	7892405	8-12-2008	Saffire Spring Water Pvt. Ltd., 108, Dr. Ambedkar Shopping Centre Ring Road, Surat	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water) IS 14543:2004	14543	-	-	2004
12.	7895916	30-12-2008	Bhagvad Dhwaj Marketing, Pvt. Ltd., Survey No. 2/5 Sola Gam, Near Talav Kinare, Ta Daskroi Ahmedabad	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water) IS 14543:2004	14543	-	-	2004
13.	7896009	30-12-2008	J. P. Beverages, Plot No. 20, Ghuma Gam, Opp. A.M.T.S. Bus Stand, Ghuma, Ahmedabad	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water) IS 14543:2004	14543	-	-	2004
14.	7894207	17-12-2008	Crompton Greaves Ltd., (Baroda Lamp Works) Vill. Kural, Padra Jambusar Road, Tal: Padra, Vadodara	Self Ballasted Lamps for General Lighting Services (Part-1 & Part-2)	15111	-	-	2002

[No. CMD/13:11]

P. K. GAMBHIR, Dy Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2009

का.आ. 989.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 5 के उप-विनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तारीख से रद्द/स्थगित कर दिया गया है।

## अनुमोदी

क्रम सं.	लाइसेन्स सं. सीएम/एल	लाइसेन्सधारी का नाम और पता	लाइसेन्स के अंतर्गत वस्तु/प्रक्रम संबद्ध भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	रद्द करने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7359484	स्पीयरहाईट काटर हीटर प्र. लि., 623 1, जी आई डी सी इंडिस्ट्रियल एस्टेट अंकलेश्वर 393 002	थर्मोस्टेट फार मूस बिद इलेक्ट्रिक काटर हीटर आई एस 3017:1985	15-12-2008
2.	7533474	एन बी ई मोटर्स प्र. लि 1 से 7, तिरुपति एस्टेट, बम्बे हाउसिंग एवरेस्ट मिलन सिनेमा के सामने, सरसपुर, अहमदाबाद	फ्लैमप्रूफ एण्डक्सेलर फार इलेक्ट्रिकल एस्टेट, आई एस 2148 : 2004	15-12-2008

[सं. सी.एम.डी / 13:13]

पी. के. गंभीर, उपमहानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2009

S.O. 889.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given below have been cancelled/suspended with effect from the date indicated against each:

## SCHEMABLE

Sl No.	Licence No. CML	Name and Address of the licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standards covered by the licence cancelled	Date of Cancellation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7359484	Spherebot Water Heaters, Pvt. Ltd., 623-1, G.I. DC Indl. Estate, Ankleshwar-393 002	Thermostats for use with electric water heaters, IS 3017:1985	15-12-2008
2.	7533474	NBE Motors Pvt. Ltd. 1 to 7, Tirupati Estate, Opp. Bombay Housing Everest, Milan Cinema, Saraspur, Ahmedabad	Flameproof Enclosures, IS 2148:2004	15-12-2008

[No. CMD/ 13: 13]

P. K. GAMBHIR, Dy Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2009

का.आ. 990.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अनियन्त्रित करता है कि नीचे अनुमोदी में दिए ए मानक (कों) में संलग्न लागू होने की तिथि

## अनुमोदी

क्रम सं.	संलग्न भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संलग्न की संख्या और तिथि	संलग्न लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 12360 :1988 की संलग्न संख्या 3	3, फरवरी 2009	28-2-2009

इन भारतीय संलग्नों की प्रतियं भारतीय मानक व्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बल्लूर रोड बफर मर्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोशकाला, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शहर कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, मुम्बेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुआहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, फट्टा, पूर्णे तथा नियन्त्रणात्मक में विद्युत हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ: ईटी 01/टी-49]

प्रकल्प बचानी, वैज्ञा.-ई एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी विभाग)

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2009

**S.O. 990.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued:

**SCHEDULE**

Sl.No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & Year of the Amendments	Date from which the Amendments shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 12360 : 1988 Voltage bands for electrical installations including preferred voltages and frequency	3, February 2009	28-2-2009

Copy of these Amendments are available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi- 110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. ET 01/T-49]

PRAKASH BACHANI, Sc-E &amp; Head (Electrotechnical Department)

नई दिल्ली, 1 अप्रैल, 2009

**का.आ. 991.**—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :-

**अनुसूची**

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 1239 (भाग 2):1992 मृद इस्पात के पाइप नलिकाकार और पिटवां इस्पात की अन्य फिटिंगें भाग 2 मृद इस्पात साकेट नलिकाकार तथा पिटवां इस्पात की अन्य पाइप फिटिंगें-विशिष्टि (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 6 जुलाई 2008	30-3-2009

इन भारतीय संशोधनों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक व्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूर्णे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 19/टी-31]  
डा (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञा.-एफ एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 1st April, 2009

**S.O. 991.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each

**SCHEDULE**

Sl.No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard (s) Amendment (s)	No. & Year of the Amendments	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 1239 (Part 2): 1992 Specification for Steel tubes, tubulars and other wrought steel fittings Part 2 Mild steel sockets tubular and other wrought steel pipe fittings (fourth revision)	Amendment No.6 July 2008	30-3-2009

Copy of this Standard is available for sales with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi- 110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 19/T-31]  
Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 2 अप्रैल, 2009

का.आ. 992.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे रद्द कर दिए गए हैं और बापस ले लिये गये हैं :

**अनुसूची**

क्रम सं.	रद्द किये गये मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	भास्त के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

1	आई एस 15255:2002/आई एस ओ 10044:1995 बैंकिंग एवं सम्बद्ध वित्तीय सेवाएं—सूचना अन्तर्विनियम-प्रलेखी ऋण फार्म	का.आ. संख्या 1142 तिथि 12-4-2003	
2.	आई एस 14805 (भाग 1): 2000/आई एस ओ 7982-1 : 1998 बैंक दूरसंचार-निधि अन्तरण संदेश भाग 1 निधि अन्तरण संदेशों के लिए शब्दाली और आंकड़ा सेगमेंट व आंकड़ा घटकों का सार्विक सेट	का.आ. संख्या 2131 तिथि 3-9-2003	
3.	आई एस 15639:2006 आई एस ओ 10043:1994 बैंकिंग एवं संबंधित वित्तीय सेवाएं—सूचना विनियम- संग्रह हेतु प्रेषणादेश पत्र	का.आ. संख्या 3483 तिथि 25-8-2009	

[संदर्भ: एम एस डी/जी-8 अधिसूचना]  
अक्षय कुमार शर्मा, वैज्ञा.-ई एवं प्रमुख (प्रबंध एवं तंत्र)

New Delhi, the 2nd April, 2009

**S.O. 992.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, it is, hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule give hereafter, have been cancelled and stand withdrawn :

**SCHEDULE**

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards withdrawn	S.O. No. and date published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 15255:2002/ISO 10044:1995 Banking and related financial services- Information interchange-Documenatry credit form	S.O. No.1142 dated 12-4-2003	—
2.	IS 14805:(Part I): 2000/ISO 7982-1:1998 Bank telecommunication- Funds transfer messages: Part I Vocabulary and universal set of data segments and data elements for electronic funds transfer messages	S.O. No.2131 dated 30-9-2000	—
3.	IS 15639:2006/ISO 10043:1994 Banking and related financial services- Information interchange-Collection Order form	S.O. No.3483 dated 25-8-2006	—

[Ref: MSD/G-8 Notification]

A.K. SHARMA, Scientist 'E' &amp; Head (MSD)

नई दिल्ली, 6 अप्रैल, 2009

**का.आ. 993.**—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम (5) के उपविनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तारीख से रद्द/स्थगित कर दिया गया है :-

**अनुसूची**

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस सं. सीएम/एल	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत वस्तु/प्रक्रम संबद्ध भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	समाप्त करने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7115254	मैसर्स राजरला इलैक्ट्रोड प्रा. लि., ब्लाक नंबर 69/1 तथा 70, गांव बिलेशवारपुरा, अहमदाबाद मेहसाना हाइवे, ता कलोल, गांधीनगर-382 721	कबड्ड इलैक्ट्रोड फार मैनुफैल मैटल आर्क, वैलिंग आफ कार्बन तथा कार्बन मैंगेनीज स्टील, आई एस 814:1991	7-1-2009

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2.	7357682	मैसर्स रुबी पम्प इंडस्ट्रीज, 5, कृष्णा गोपाल एस्टेट, नरोडा रोड, फोर्ड तथा ब्लायर कंपाउंड, अहमदाबाद	सबर्मिंगल पम्पसैट आई एस 8034:2002	20 - 1 - 2009
3.	7514470	मैसर्स शार्प इंजीनियर 552, ए रोड, क्रास रोड 12, जी आई डी सी, काठवाडा, अहमदाबाद 382430	सिंगल स्पीड थ्री फेस इंडक्शन मोटर्स फार ड्राइविंग लिप्ट आई एस 8151:1976	20 - 1 - 2009
4.	7543275	मैसर्स मार्शल केबल, 58 ए, उदय इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, ओढव पुलिस स्टेशन के सामने, जी आई डी सी, ओढव, अहमदाबाद	पी वी इंसूलेटिड केबल आई एस 694:1990	21 - 1 - 2009
5.	7571179	मैसर्स यूनाइटेड फासफोरस लिमिटेड सी-1/29, जी आई डी सी, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, कलोल (उत्तर गुजरात)	पैस्टिसाइड फोरेट जी एनकैपसुलेटिड आई एस 9359:1995	6 - 1 - 2009
6.	7622776	डिलाईट केबल प्रा. लि. पार्थ 2, कस्तूबा नगर, नूतन स्कूल के पास, सामा, बडोदरा 390 008	पी वी इंसूलेटिड केबल आई एस 694:1990	25 - 1 - 2009
7.	7622877	डिलाईट केबल प्रा. लि. पार्थ 2, कस्तूबा नगर, नूतन स्कूल के पास, सामा, बडोदरा 390 008	पी वी इंसूलेटिड (एच डी) केबल आई एस 1554(पार्ट 1):1988	16 - 1 - 2009
8.	7747291	डिलाईट केबल प्रा. लि. पार्थ 2, कस्तूबा नगर, नूतन स्कूल के पास, सामा, बडोदरा 390 008	एरियल बंचड केबल आई एस 14255:1995	16 - 1 - 2009
9.	7782495	सहजानंद इंडस्ट्रीज, 32, यमुना एस्टेट, जामफलवाडी रोड, सी टी एम, मिल के पीछे, रेवाभाई एस्टेट रोड, अमराइवाडी अहमदाबाद 380 026	ओपनवैल सबर्मिंगल पम्पसैट आई एस 14220:1994	12 - 1 - 2009

[सं. सी.एम.डी./13:13]

पी. के. गंभीर, उपमहानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 6th April, 2009

S.O. 993.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of the regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given below have been cancelled/suspended with effect from the date indicated against each:

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. CM/L	Name and Address of the licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standards covered by the licence expired	Date of Cancellation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7115254	M/s Rajratna Electrodes Pvt.Ltd. Block No.69/1 & 70, Village Bileshwarpura, Ahmedabad Mehsana Highway, Tal. Kalol Gandhinagar 382 721	Covered Electrodes for Manual Metal Arc Welding of Carbon and Carbon Manganese Steel IS 814:1991	7-1-2009
2.	7357682	M/s Ruby Pump Industries 5, Krishna Gopal Estate, Naroda Road, Forge and Blower Compound, Ahmedabad	Submersible Pumpsets IS 8034:2002	20-1-2009
3.	7514470	M/s Sharp Engineers 552, A Road, Cross Road 12, G I D C Kathwada, Ahmedabad 382 430	Single Speed three phase induction motors for driving lifts IS 8151:1976	20-1-2009
4.	7543275	M/s Marshal Cables 58/A, Uday Industrial Estate, Opposite Odhav Police Station, G I D C Odhav, Ahmedabad	PVC Insulated Cables IS 694:1990	21-1-2009
5.	7571179	M/s United Phosphorus Ltd. C-1/29, G I D C Industrial Estate, Kalol (N.G.) Gujarat	Pesticide-phorate G encapsulated IS 9359:1995	6-1-2009
6.	7622776	Delite Cables Pvt. Ltd. Parth 2, Kasturbanagar, Near Nutan School, Sama, Vadodara 390 008	PVC Insulated Cables IS 694:1990	25-1-2009
7.	7622877	Delite Cables Pvt. Ltd. Parth 2, Kasturbanagar, Near Nutan School, Sama,  Vadodara 390 008	PVC Insulated (HD) Cables IS 1554 (Part I):1988	16-1-2009
8.	7747291	Delite Cables Pvt. Ltd. Parth 2, Kasturbanagar, Near Nutan School, Sama,  Vadodara 390 008	Aerial Bunched Cables IS 14255: 1995	16-1-2009
9.	7782495	Sahajanand Industries, 32, Yamuna Estate, Jamfalwadi Road, Behind C T M Mills, Revabhai Estate Road, Amraiwadi, Ahmedabad 380 026	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets IS 14220:1994	12-1-2009

नई दिल्ली, 6 अप्रैल, 2009

का.आ. 994.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के उप विनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि वे लाइसेंस जिनके विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं उनके आगे दर्शाए गई तिथि से समाप्त हो गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम सं	लाइसेंस सं	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत वस्तु/प्रक्रम संबद्ध भारतीय मानक सहित	समाप्त होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7469693	अक्षया फोर 185 आर, अल्हाद, पी.के.रोड कोपोरेशन बैंक के ऊपर मुलुण्ड (पश्चिम) मुंबई 400080 महाराष्ट्र	14543:2004 500 मिली और 1 लीटर पेंट बोतल और 20 लीटर पेंट जार	01-01-2009

[सं. के.प्र.वि. / 13:13]

पी. के. गंभीर, उप महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 6th April, 2009

S.O. 994.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule have been cancelled with effect from the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl No.	Licence No.	Name and Address of the licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standard covered by the licence cancelled	Date of Cancellation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7469693	Aqua Four 185 R, Alhad P.K. Road, Above corporation Bank Mulund (W) Mumbai 400080 Maharashtra	IS 14543 : 2004 500 ML & 1 Litre pet bottles and 20 litre pet Jars	01-01-2009

[No. CMD/ 13: 13]

P. K. GAMBHIR, Dy. Director General

नई दिल्ली, 6 अप्रैल, 2009

का.आ. 995.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के नियम 4 के उप विनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम सं	लाइसेंस सं	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि, वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्ष भा. मा. भाग अनु. वर्ष संख्या	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	7903481	29-01-2009	जैनम केबल लिमिटेड शैड नंबर 1, लाल दरवाजा, उपवाडा पारिया रोड, पी.ओ उपवाडा रेलवे स्टेशन, वलसाद	पी.वी.इंसूलेटिड केबल	694	-	-	1990

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2.	7896514	01-01-2009	श्री विनायक जैवैर्स, 10,12 शोतल चैम्बर, न्याय मंदिर के सामने, डीसा 385 535 डिस्ट्रिक्ट बनसकांट	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं 1417 के आभूषणों, शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	-	-	-	1999
3.	7896615	01-01-2009	शुभ लक्ष्मी जैवैर्स 2, राजमंदिर काम्पलैक्स अनिल शोरूम के सामने, नरोडा अहमदाबाद 382 330	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं 1417 के आभूषणों, शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	-	-	-	1999
4.	7896716	01-01-2009	शिक्षापत्री गोल्ड पैलेस 10, मोठा को ओप हाउसिंग सोसाइटी, मेहता को ओप हाउसिंग सोसाइटी, ए डीसी बैंक रानिय, अहमदाबाद 383480	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं 1417 के आभूषणों, शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	-	-	-	1999
5.	7898922	06-01-2009	गुरुकृपा गोल्ड ट्रैस्टग, सेंटर 209, रिलिफ काम्पलैक्स, व्यापारी जिन, एट तथा पोस्ट कलोल, ता कलोल, गांधी नगर 382721	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं 1417 के आभूषणों, शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	-	-	-	1999
6.	7902277	21-01-2009	गोल्ड रूफ, 206, चित्राराथ काम्पलैक्स, प्रसिडेंट होटल के पास, आफ सी जी रोड, नवरंगपुरा, अहमदाबाद	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं 1417 के आभूषणों, शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	-	-	-	1999
7.	7900778	16-01-2009	पालको मैटल लिमिटेड खानवाडी के सामने, श्रामोल रोड, अहमदाबाद	पी वी इंसूलेटिड (एच डी) केबल	1554 भाग।	-	-	1988
8.	7903582	29-01-2009	परमेश्वर स्टील प्रा लिमिटेड 220/ई, जी वी एम एम, डिलक्स होटल के पास, ओढव, अहमदाबाद	स्टील फार जनरल सटकचरल परपस	2062	-	-	2006
9.	7902984	27-01-2009	चंदन केबल, 12-13-14, लीलाभाई एस्टेट मातृ छाया विद्यालय के पास, राबरी कालोनी, अहमदाबाद	पी वी इंसूलेटिड (एच डी) केबल	1554 भाग।	-	-	1988
10.	7903683	29-01-2009	स्वास्तिक जैवैर्स, 15,16,17, राजहंस प्वाइंट वराछा रोड, सूरत	चांदी तथा चांदी मिश्र धातुओं 2112 के आभूषणों, शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	-	-	-	2003
11.	7899621	13-01-2009	हैली प्लास्ट इंडस्ट्रीज 17, निर्माणइंडस्ट्रियल सेटेट, फुलपाडा, ए क रोड, शमशान गृह के सामने, सूरत	कास लिंकड पालिथैलन इंसूलेटिड पी वी सी शीथड केबल	7098 भाग।	-	-	1988

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
12.	7901378	28-01-2009	मैक्सवैल ट्रैकनरेट्स, एल-75, जी अर्ह डीसी, वाटर टैंक के पीछे, ओढव, अहमदाबाद	ओपनवैल सबमर्सिवल पम्पसैट	14220	-	-	1994
13.	7900374	13-01-2009	बैस्ट बिवरेज, सर्वे नंबर 17, प्लाट नंबर ई, केयर आफ लिली रिसोर्ट बारेला, टालव, अंबाजी हाइवे, सावरकांटा	पैकेजबंद पेयजल	14543	-	-	2004
14.	7900980	16-01-2009	श्री हरि बिवरेज 290/1 नागरबापा एस्टेट तालव गोटा के पास, अहमदाबाद	पैकेजबंद पेयजल	14543	-	-	2004
15.	7901780	20-01-2009	देवल बिवरेज, प्लाट नंबर बी 15, शंकरभाई पटेल इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, सावली रोड, मंजूसर, बडोदा	पैकेजबंद पेयजल	14543	-	-	2004
16.	7902883	21-01-2009	भलाला बिवरेज 240, नेहरूनगर, श्रीधर पेट्रोल पंप के पीछे, लाल्बे हनुमान रोड, सूरत	पैकेजबंद पेयजल	14543	-	-	2004
17.	7903279	28-01-2009	रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रिज लिमिटेड रैलपाईप प्लांट, गंव मोरा, पी. ओ. भाथा, सूरत हजोरा रोड, सूरत	पैकेजबंद पेयजल	14885	-	-	2001
18.	7889719	26-11-2008	मोनी पंप प्रा. लि., 33, सूर्योदय एस्टेट, टाटा गांडाड़न के पास, चामुंडा ब्रिज के पास, असारवा, अहमदाबाद	ओपन वैल सबमर्सिवल पम्पसैट	14220	-	-	1994

[सं. सी एम डी / 13: 11]

पी. कं. गंभीर, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 6th April, 2009

S.O. 995.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licences No.	Grant Date	Name & Address of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part	Sec	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	7903481	29-01-2009	Zenium Cables Ltd Shed No 1, Lal Darwaja, Udwada-Paria Road, P.O. Udwada Railway Station, Valsad	PVC Insulated Cables	694	-	-	1990

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2.	7896514	01-01-2009	Shree Vinayak Jewellers 10, 12, Shital Chambers, Opp Nyay Mandir, Deesa-385535 Dist : Banaskantha	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts— Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
3.	7896615	01-01-2009	Shubhlaxmi Jewllers 2, Rammandir Complex, Opp Anil Showroom, Naroda, Ahmedabad-382330	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts— Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
4.	7896716	01-01-2009	Shikshapatri Gold Palace 10, Mehta Co. Op. Housing Society, Opp A.D.C. Bank, Ranip, Ahmedabad-383480	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts— Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
5.	7898922	06-01-2009	Gurukrupa Gold Testing Center 209, Relife Complex, Vepari Jin, At & Post : Kalol Tal: Kalol, Dist Gandhinagar-382721	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts— Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
6.	7902277	21-01-2009	Gold Roof 206, Chitrarath Complex, Near President Hotel, Off C.G. Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts— Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
7.	7900778	16-01-2009	Palco Metals Limited Opp Khanwadi, Ramlol Road Ahmedabad	PVC Insulated HD Cables	1554	I	-	1988
8.	7903582	29-01-2009	Parmeshwar Steels Pvt Ltd 220/E, G.V.M.M., Near Delux Hotel, Odhav Ahmedabad.	Steel for General Structural Purposes	2062	-	-	2006
9.	7902984	27-01-2009	Chandan Cables 12-13-14, Lilabhai Estate, Near Matru Chhaya Vidyalay Rabari Colony, Ahmedabad	PVC Insulated HD Cables	1554	I	-	1988
10.	7903683	29-1-2009	Swastik Jewellers 15,16,17, Rajhans Point, Varachha Road, Varachha, Surat	Silver and Silver Alloys Jewellery/Artifacts-	2112	-	-	2003
11.	7899621	13-1-2009	Helly Plast Industries 17, Nirman Indl. Estate, Fulpad, A. K. Road, Opp. Samshan Gruh Surat	Crosslinked Polyethylene insulated PVC sheathed cables Part I	7098	-	-	1988
12.	7903178	28-1-2009	Maxwell Technocrates L-75, GIDC,B/H Water Tank Odhav, Ahmedabad	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets	14220	-	-	1999
13.	7900374	13-1-2009	Best Beverages Survey No. 17 Plot No.E, C/o Lily Resort, Barela Talav, Ambaji Highway Sabarkantha	Packaged Drinking Water, (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
14.	7900980	16-1-2009	Shree Hari Beverages 290/1 Nagarbapa Estate, NR Talav Gota, Ahmedabad	Packaged Drinking Water, 14543 (other) than Packaged Natural Mineral Water	-	-	1999	
15.	7901780	20-1-2009	Deval Beverages Plot No. B-15 Shankarbhai Patel Industrial Estate Savli Road Manjusar Baroda	Packaged Drinking Water, 14543 (other) than Packaged Natural Mineral Water	-	-	1999	
16.	7902883	21-1-2009	Bhalala Beverages 240, Nehrunagar, Behind Shreedhar Petrol Pump Lambe Hanuman Road, Surat	Packaged Drinking Water, 14543 (other) than Packaged Natural Mineral Water	-	-	2004	
17.	7903279	28-01-2009	Reliance Industries Ltd Relpipe Plant, Village: Mora, P.O. Bhatha, Surat-Hazira Road, Surat	Polyethylene Pipes for the Supply of Gaseous Fuels	14885	-	-	2001
18.	7889719	26-11-2008	Mony Pumps Pvt Ltd 33, Suryoday Estate, Near Tata Godown, Near Chamunda Bridge, Asarwa, Ahmedabad	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets	14220	-	-	1994

[No. CMD/ 13 : 11]

P. K. GAMBHIR, Dy. Director General(Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 6 अप्रैल, 2009

का.आ. 996.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के नियम 5 के उप विनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिनके विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, को लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए हैं :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं	लाइसेंस सं	लाइसेंस रजिस्ट्री की तिथि	पार्टी का नाम व पता (कारखाना)	उत्पाद (पैकेजिंग)	आई.एस. सं./भाग/खण्ड वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	7899015	03-02-2009	साई प्रसाद फूड्स लि. क्रम सं. 8 भाग 1 से 4 पाले (शा.) पोस्ट- कोलवाडी, पनवेल जिला -रायगढ़ 410206	पैकेजिंग धोने का पानी (पैकेजिंग प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	भाग 14543 : 2004
2.	7901881	06-02-2009	अष्ट विनायक बेवरेज प्लाट सं. 10, सेक्टर 6, स्थान कालोनी, नवीन पनवेल (पश्चिम) जिला -रायगढ़ 410206	पैकेजिंग धोने का पानी (पैकेजिंग प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	भाग 14543 : 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3.	7902378	05-02-2009	दादा बाबा मॉली मिनरल वाटर कंपनी प्लॉट सं. 13, सेक्टर 6, सानपाडा (पूर्व) नवीं मुंबई, जिला थाणे	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	भासा 14543 : 2004
4.	7905889	05-02-2009	बीनस सेफटी एण्ड हेल्थ प्रा.लि. पी. बी. नं. 15 प्लॉट सं.डब्ल्यू-284 एम आईडीसी, खाले नवीं मुंबई, जिला- थाणे-400701	श्वसन संरक्षा उपस्कर में इस्तेमाल गैस फिल्टर और संयुक्त फिल्टर	भासा 15323 : 2003
5.	7907287	15-02-2009	के.जे. अक्षया हाउस सं. 21, सी. टी.एस.सं. 19/जी, पवार कंपाउण्ड, विलेज परजापुर, एमआईडीसी सिप्प इंडिया के पीछे, अंधेरी (पूर्व) मुंबई- 400093	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	भासा 14543 : 2004
6.	7909291	17-02-2009	अशोक केमिकल वर्क्स ई- 61 और 62, एमआईडीसी अवधान, धुले 424001	भवन चूना	भासा 712 : 1984

[सं. क्र. प्रे. नि./13 : 11]

पी. के. गंभीर, उप महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 6th April, 2009

S.O. 996.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of the regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licences No.	Grant Date	Name & Address (factory) of the party	Product	IS No./ Part/Sec Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	7899013	03-02-2009	Sai Prasad Foods Limited S.No. 8, Part I to 4, Plate (Br.) Post- Kolwadi, Panvel Dist Raigad 410206	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543:2004
2.	7901881	06-02-2009	Ashtvinayak Beverages Plot No. 10, Sector 6, Khanda Colony, New Panvel (West) Dist Raigad 410206	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543:2004
3.	7902378	05-02-2009	Dada Baba Mauli Mineral Water Co, Plot No. 13, Sector 6, Sanpada(E) Navi Mumbai Dist Thane	Packaged Drinking Water (other than packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543:2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	7905889	05-02-2009	Venus Safety & Health Pvt Ltd P.B. No. 15, Plot No. W-284 MIDC, Rabale Navi Mumbai Dist Thane 400701	Gas filters and Combined Filters Used in Respiratory Protective Equipment	15323 : 2003
5.	7907287	15-02-2009	K.J. Aqua House No. 21, C.T.S. No. 19/G, Pawar Compound, Village Parjepur, Midc, Behind Seepz Company, Andheri (E) Mumbai 400093	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543 : 2004
6.	7909291—	17-02-2009	Ashoka Chemical Works E-61 & 62, Midc Awadhan Dhule 424001	Building limes	712 : 1984

[No. CMD/13:11]

P. K. GAMBHIR, Dy. Director General

नई दिल्ली, 8 अप्रैल, 2009

का.आ. 997.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1	आई एस 15851 : 2009 वस्त्रादि- सूती, मानव निर्मित रेशों व तन्तुओं एवं उनके मिश्रण से बनी साड़ियाँ - विशिष्टि	आई एस 11814 : 1986 आई एस 13355 : 1992	जनवरी 2009

अब यह भारतीय मानक विक्री के लिये उपलब्ध होगा।

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के मुख्यालय मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002 और इसके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, वेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बैंगलोर, भोपाल, मुम्बई, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : टीएक्सडी/जी-25]

पी. भटनागर, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (टीएक्सडी)

New Delhi, the 8th April, 2009

S.O. 997.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against it :

## SCHEDULE

Sl.No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 15851 : 2009 Textiles Saris Made of Cotton, Man-Made Fibres/Filaments and their Blends -Specification	IS 11814 : 1986 IS 13355 : 1992	January 2009

Henceforth, this standard will be available for sale.

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with H.Q. at Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and its Regional Offices at : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. TXD/G-25]

P. BHATNAGAR, Sc. 'E' & Head (Textiles)

नई दिल्ली, 9 अप्रैल, 2009

का.आ. 998.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 16 (भाग 1) : 2008 शल्क लाख - विशिष्टि भाग 1 हाथ का बना शल्क लाख (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	-	31 अक्टूबर 2008
2	आई एस 16 (भाग 2) : 2008 शल्क लाख - विशिष्टि भाग 2 मशीन से बना शल्क लाख (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	-	31 अक्टूबर 2008

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, मुम्बाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूर्णे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 23/आई एस 16 (भाग 1 और भाग 2)]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' निदेशक (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 9th April, 2009

S.O. 998.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the Indian Standards particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 16 (Part 1) : 2008 Shellac -Specification Part 1 Hand-Made Shellac (Fourth Revision)	-	31 October 2008

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2.	IS 16(Part 2) : 2008 Shellac-Specification Part 1 Machine-Made Shellac (Fourth Revision)	-	31 October 2008

Copy of these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi- 110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CHD23/IS 16 (Part 1&2)]

E. DEVENDAR, Sc. 'F', Director (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 9 अप्रैल, 2009

का.आ. 999.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे 11 नवम्बर 2008 से रद्द कर दिए गए हैं और वापस ले लिये गये हैं :-

### अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	रद्द किये गये मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 3972 : 1968 कांच इनेमल भाण्ड के परीक्षण की पद्धतियाँ	-	यह मानक दोहराया जा चुका है और कई भागों और अनुभागों में बांट दिया गया है।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 9/आई एस 3972]  
ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ', निदेशक (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 9th April, 2009

S.O. 999.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, it is hereby notified that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule give hereafter, have been cancelled and stand withdrawn w.e.f. 11 November 2008:-

### SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards cancelled	S.O.No. & Date published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 3972 : 1968 Methods of test for vitreous enamelware	-	The standard has been revised and split in various parts and sections.

[Ref: CHD 9/IS-3972]  
E. DEVENDAR, Sc. 'F', Director (Chemical)

## पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, २ अप्रैल, 2009

का. आ. 1000.— भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य के तहसील रोहा, जिला रायगड में स्थित नागोथाने मैन्युफैक्चरिंग युनिट को उरन से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मैसर्स रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि, उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकारके अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री डी. एन. तरे, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, नागोथाने मैन्युफैक्चरिंग युनिट, नागोथाने तहसील रोहा, जिला-रायगड, महाराष्ट्र राज्य को लिखितारूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील: उरण		जिला: रायगड	राज्य: महाराष्ट्र		
गोद का नाम	सर्वे नं./गट नं.		आर.ओ. यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	सी.एयर
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1) नार्गाव	84 / 5 (P)		0	00	48
	84 / 3 (P)		0	05	68
	84 / 1A (P), 84 / 1B (P)		0	00	18
	76 / A / 3 (P), 76 / A / 3 / B (P)		0	23	35
	74 (P)		0	48	90
	75 / 1 (P)		0	08	70
	75 / 2 (F)		0	16	87
	खाड़ी		0	05	40
	मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट		3	23	38
	65 / 1 से 5 (P)		0	45	29
	64 / 1A (P), 64 / 1B (P)		0	14	18

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(2) चाणजे	408 (P)	0	11	89
	22 A / 1 / 1 (P)	2	36	10
	20 (P)	0	05	11
	19 (P)	0	27	64
	18 / 2 (P)	0	52	58
	15 / 2 (P)	0	14	00
	15 / 1 (P)	0	08	44
	22 A / 1 / 2 (P)	0	00	02
	खाड़ी	1	67	17
	खाड़ी	7	49	68

तहसील : अलिंगन		जिला, राज्यांक	राज्य: महाराष्ट्र		
1	2	3	4	5	

(1) राजणखार	39 / 32 (P)	0	94	70
डावली	57 / 1 (P)	0	08	37
	56 / 3 (P)	0	06	96
	56 / 2 (P)	0	04	12
	56 / 6 (P)	0	00	19
	56 / 1 (P)	0	42	71
	56 / 5 (P)	0	02	50
	56 / 4 (P)	0	00	79
	55 / 1 (P)	0	11	99
	55 / 7 / 1 (P), 55 / 7 / 2 (P)	0	02	37
	55 / 6 (P)	0	10	31
	55 / 5 (P)	0	14	93
	55 / 12 (P)	0	00	01
	55 / 11 (P)	0	02	05
	55 / 4 (P)	0	00	89
	55 / 3 (P)	0	01	05
	55 / 10 (P)	0	16	88
	55 / 14 (P)	0	00	13
	55 / 9 (P)	0	00	93
	55 / 13 (P)	0	00	90
	54 / 4 (P)	0	02	38
	54 / 3 (P)	0	10	09
	54 / 8 (P)	0	06	81
	54 / 12 (P)	0	08	17

1	2	3	4	5
	54 / 5 (P)	0	02	27
	54 / 9 (P)	0	00	14
	54 / 13 (P)	0	11	24
	54 / 15 (P)	0	06	99
	54 / 18 (P)	0	06	47
	54 / 19 (P)	0	16	06
	54 / 20 (P)	0	04	39
	54 / 21 (P)	0	01	48
	54 / 22 (P)	0	11	51
	54 / 1 (P)	0	01	73
	49 (P)	3	80	92
	28 (P)	0	00	10
	27 (P)	0	25	87
(2) मिलकतखार	537 / 1 A (P), 537 / 1 B (P)	1	68	25
	585 (P)	0	03	03
	4 (P)	0	03	94
	3 (P)	0	05	81
	2 (P)	0	31	19
	1 / 2 (P)	0	04	16
	11 (P)	0	00	40
	12 (P)	0	04	91
	13 (P)	0	06	60
	14 (P)	0	22	57
	35 (P)	0	03	92
	36 (P)	0	03	51
	34 (P)	0	18	79
	17 (P)	0	10	92
	16 (P)	0	00	02
	33 (P)	0	04	60
	19 (P)	0	01	91
	18 (P)	0	13	11
	550 (P)	0	20	68
	549 (P)	0	50	36
	542 (P)	0	44	87
	541 (P)	0	06	65
	540 (P)	0	32	54

1	2	3	4	5
(2) मिलनकार्यालय (गोरी...)	539 (P) 538 (P) 537 / 2 (P) 524 (P)	0 0 3 0	33 24 86 05	88 50 30 97
(3) कोप्रोली	206 (P) 205 (P) 202 (P) 203 (P) 204 (P) 201 (P) 200 (P) 193 (P) 194 (P) 189 (P) 188 (P) 186 (P) 185 (P) 184 (P) 170 (P) 171 (P) 174 (P)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	00 04 05 06 02 04 15 14 02 00 10 12 02 03 03 20 34	23 91 21 61 30 96 59 55 12 28 53 38 72 49 27 03 32
(4) मांडवे तर्फ झिराड	6 / 1 (P) 6 / 3 (P) 7 / 3 (P) 7 / 4 (P) 11 / 3 (P) 11 / 2 / A / 1 (P), 11 / 2 / A / 2 (P), 11 / 2 / B (P) 10 (P) 9 / 1 / A / 2 (P) 9 / 1 / A / 1 (P) 11 / 1 (P) 12 / 1 से 8 (P)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	17 21 06 00 13 40 08 12 04 06 61	71 62 79 57 87 37 74 07 70 17 66
(5) धोकवडे	266 (P) 268 (P) 253 (P) 267 / 1 (P), 267 / 2 (P) 270 (P)	0 0 0 0 0	02 25 05 01 00	39 85 48 97 64

1	2	3	4	5
(ट) आकवड	252 (P)	0	06	98
	271 (P)	0	00	04
	रास्ता	0	05	40
	251 (P)	0	11	77
	रास्ता	0	06	49
	271 (P)	0	00	05
	243 (P)	0	02	10
	244 / 1 / A / 1 (P), 244 / 1 / A / 2 (P), 244 / 2 (P)	0	19	77
	245 (P)	0	03	67
	246 / 1 (P), 246 / 2 (P)	0	10	03
खाडी		6	60	00

[फ. स. एल. 14014/25/2007 जी.पी.।]

के.के.शर्मा, अधिकारी सचिव

**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

New Delhi, the 2nd April, 2009

S. O. 1000.—Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas from Uran to Nagothane Manufacturing Unit, Nagothane in Tehsil Roha, District-Raigad ~~in State of Maharashtra~~, pipeline should be laid by M/s Reliance Industries Limited;

And whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of Right of User therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri D. N. Tare, Competent Authority, M/s Reliance Industries Limited, Nagothane Manufacturing Unit, Division Nagothane, Tehsil-Roha, District-Raigad, Maharashtra State.

Tehsil: Uran		District: - Raigad	State: - Maharashtra		
Village	Survey/Sub-division No.	Area required for ROU Acquisition			
1	2	Hect.	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Nagaon	84 / 5 (P) 84 / 3 (P) 84 / 1A (P), 84 / 1B (P) 76 / A / 3 (P), 76 / A / 3 / B (P) 74 (P) 75 / 1 (P) 75 / 2 (P) Creek BPT 65 / 1 to 5 (P) 64 / 1A (P), 64 / 1B (P)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0	00 05 00 23 48 08 16 05 23 45	48 68 18 35 90 70 87 40 38 29 18	
2) Chaneje	430 (P) 22 A / 1 / 1 (P) 20 (P) 19 (P) 18 / 2 (P) 15 / 2 (P) 15 / 1 (P) 22 A / 1 / 2 (P) Creek Creek	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7	11 36 05 27 52 14 08 00 67 49	89 10 11 64 58 00 44 02 17 68	

Tehsil: Alibag		District: - Raigad	State: - Maharashtra		
Village	Survey/Sub-division No. Gut No.	Area required for ROU Acquisition			
1	2	Hect.	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Ramjankhar Dewali	39 / 32 (P) 57 / 1 (P) 56 / 3 (P) 56 / 2 (P) 56 / 6 (P) 56 / 1 (P) 56 / 5 (P) 56 / 4 (P) 55 / 1 (P) 55 / 7 / 1 (P), 55 / 7 / 2 (P) 55 / 6 (P) 55 / 5 (P) 55 / 12 (P) 55 / 11 (P) 55 / 4 (P) 55 / 3 (P) 55 / 10 (P) 55 / 14 (P) 55 / 9 (P) 55 / 13 (P)	0 0	94 08 06 04 00 42 02 00 11 02 10 14 00 02 00 01 16 00 00	70 37 96 12 19 71 50 79 99 37 31 93 01 05 89 05 88 13 93 90	

1	2	3	4	5
	54 / 4 (P)	0	02	38
	54 / 3 (P)	0	10	09
	54 / 8 (P)	0	06	81
	54 / 12 (P)	0	08	17
	54 / 5 (P)	0	02	27
	54 / 9 (P)	0	00	14
	54 / 13 (P)	0	11	24
	54 / 15 (P)	0	06	99
	54 / 18 (P)	0	06	47
	54 / 19 (P)	0	16	06
	54 / 20 (P)	0	04	39
	54 / 21 (P)	0	01	48
	54 / 22 (P)	0	11	51
	54 / 1 (P)	0	01	73
	49 (P)	3	80	92
	28 (P)	0	00	10
	27 (P)	0	25	87
2) Milkatkhari	537 / 1 A (P), 537 / 1 B (P)	1	68	25
	585 (P)	0	03	03
	4 (P)	0	03	94
	3 (P)	0	05	81
	2 (P)	0	31	19
	1 / 2 (P)	0	04	16
	11 (P)	0	00	40
	12 (P)	0	04	91
	13 (P)	0	06	60
	14 (P)	0	22	57
	35 (P)	0	03	92
	36 (P)	0	03	51
	34 (P)	0	18	79
	17 (P)	0	10	92
	16 (P)	0	00	02
	33 (P)	0	04	60
	19 (P)	0	01	91
	18 (P)	0	13	11
	550 (P)	0	20	68
	549 (P)	0	50	36
	542 (P)	0	44	87
	541 (P)	0	06	65
	540 (P)	0	32	54
	539 (P)	0	33	88
	538 (P)	0	24	50
	537 / 2 (P)	3	86	30
	524 (P)	0	05	97
(3) Kople	206 (P)	0	00	23
	205 (P)	0	04	91
	202 (P)	0	05	21
	203 (P)	0	06	61
	204 (P)	0	02	30
	201 (P)	0	04	96
	200 (P)	0	15	59

1	2	3	4	5
	193 (P)	0	14	55
	194 (P)	0	02	12
	189 (P)	0	00	28
	188 (P)	0	10	53
	186 (P)	0	12	38
	185 (P)	0	02	72
	184 (P)	0	03	49
	170 (P)	0	03	27
	171 (P)	0	20	03
	174 (P)	0	34	32
(4) Mandva Tarfa Zirad	6 / 1 (P)	0	17	71
	6 / 3 (P)	0	21	62
	7 / 3 (P)	0	06	79
	7 / 4 (P)	0	00	57
	11 / 3 (P)	0	13	87
	11 / 2 / A / 1 (P), 11 / 2 / A / 2 (P), 11 / 2 / B (P)	0	40	37
	10 (P)	0	08	74
	9 / 1 / A / 2 (P)	0	12	07
	9 / 1 / A / 1 (P)	0	04	70
	11 / 1 (P)	0	06	17
	12 / 1 to 8 (P)	0	61	66
(5) Dhokawade	266 (P)	0	02	39
	268 (P)	0	25	85
	253 (P)	0	05	48
	267 / 1 (P), 267 / 2 (P)	0	01	97
	270 (P)	0	00	64
	252 (P)	0	06	98
	271 (P)	0	00	04
	Road	0	05	40
	251 (P)	0	11	77
	Road	0	06	49
	271 (P)	0	00	05
	243 (P)	0	02	10
	244 / 1 / A / 1 (P), 244 / 1 / A / 2 (P), 244 / 2 (P)	0	19	77
	245 (P)	0	03	67
	246 / 1 (P), 246 / 2 (P)	0	10	03
	Creek	6	60	00

[F. No. L-14014/25/2007-G.P.]

K.K.SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 2009

का. आ. 100।—क्योंकि, भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, भारत के राजपत्र में 29.10.2005 को प्रकाशित, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मन्त्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 3962 दिनांक 25.10.2005 तथा भारत के राजपत्र में 26.04.2007 को प्रकाशित अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 653 (अ) दिनांक 25.04.2007 (जिन्हें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिसूचनाएँ कहा गया है) के द्वारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार से सेवानिवृत्त श्री के० गंगाचलम, डिप्टी कलक्टर तथा श्री एम०ए०

गपफार, डिप्टी कलेक्टर सहित 09 (नौ) व्यक्तियों को आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के सभी जिलों में मैसर्स रिलायंस गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड (आर.जी.टी.आई.एल.) द्वारा काकीनाडा—हैदराबाद—उरान—अहमदाबाद ट्रंक गैस पाइपलाइन के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में विजयवाड़ा स्थित टैप ऑफ प्लाइंट से पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त किया था;

और, क्योंकि, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय ने आर.जी.टी.आई.एल. को विजयवाड़ा—नैलौर—चैन्नई तथा काकीनाडा—बासुदेवपुर—हावड़ा गैस पाइपलाइन प्रोजेक्ट को उनकी मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड (रिलॉग), नाम से सेप्शल पर्सपर, गणपत राव कदम मार्ग, बोर्ली, मुम्बई—400013 (महाराष्ट्र) में है, के द्वारा परिचालित करने के लिए स्वीकृति दे दी है;

और, क्योंकि, आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के सभी जिलों में आर०जी०टी०आई०एल० की पाइपलाइन के साथ—साथ मैसर्स 'रिलॉग' की उक्त पाइपलाइन के लिए भी श्री के० गंगाचलम तथा श्री एम०ए० गपफार को सक्षम प्राधिकारी के रूप में प्राधिकृत किया जाना आवश्यक है;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की उक्त अधिसूचनाओं में आशिक संशोधन करते हुए, संलग्न सारिणी के स्तम्भ (1) में वर्णित व्यक्तियों को, उक्त सारिणी के स्तम्भ (2) में वर्णित क्षेत्र में मैसर्स आर०जी०टी०आई०एल० की उक्त पाइपलाइन के साथ—साथ मैसर्स रिलॉग के द्वारा पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिये नियुक्त करती है।

### सारिणी

व्यक्तियों के नाम (1)	अधिकारिता के क्षेत्र (2)
1. श्री के० गंगाचलम, डिप्टी कलेक्टर (सेवानिवृत्त)	आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सभी जिले
2. श्री एम०ए० गपफार, डिप्टी कलेक्टर, सेवानिवृत्त)	आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सभी जिले

[फा. सं. एल. 14014/19/2008 जी.पी.(i) |  
के.के.शर्मा, अवर मन्त्री

New Delhi, the 15th April, 2009

S.O. 1081.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter called the said Act), Government of India vide Notifications in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No.3962 dated 25.10.2005 published in the Gazette of India on 29.10.2005 and S.O. No. 653(E) dated 25.04.2007 published in the Gazette of India on 26.04.2007 (hereinafter called the said Notifications) authorized 09 (nine) persons, including Shri K. Gangachalam, Deputy Collector (retd.), Government of Andhra Pradesh and Shri M.A. Gaffar, Deputy Collector (retd.), Government of Andhra Pradesh, to perform the functions of Competent Authority for all districts of Andhra Pradesh under the said Act for laying pipelines from the tap off point of Kakliguda-Hyderabad-Uran-Almattiab Trunk Gas Pipeline in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited (RGTL);

And, whereas, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has allowed RGTL to implement inter alia Vijaywada-Nellore-Chennai & Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline projects through its Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), namely, M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited ('Relog'), having its Registered Office at Ground Floor, 'Chintamani', Seiram Mills Premises, Ganpat Rao Kadam Marg, Worli, Mumbai 400 013 (Maharashtra);

And, whereas, it would be expedient to give the charge of Competent Authority for the said pipelines to be laid by M/s Relog to Shri K. Gangachalam and

Shri M.A. Gaffar in addition to their charge of Competent Authority for the pipelines of RGTL in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the said Act and in partial modification of the said Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India hereby authorizes the persons mentioned in column (1) of the Table annexed to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under the said Act for laying the said pipelines by M/s 'Relog' in addition to the said pipelines of RGTL in respect of the areas mentioned in column (2) of the said Table.

Table

Name and address of persons (1)	Areas of jurisdiction (2)
1. Shri K. Gangachalam, Deputy Collector (Retd.)	All districts of Andhra Pradesh
2. Shri M.A. Gaffar, Deputy Collector (Retd.)	All districts of Andhra Pradesh

[F. No. L-14014/19/2008-G.P.(I)]  
K.K.SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 2009

**कर. अ. 1092.—क्योंकि,** भारत सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, भारत के राजपत्र में 26.04.2007 को प्रकाशित, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 653(अ) दिनांक 25.04.2007, (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिसूचना कहा गया है) के द्वारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य की आन्ध्र प्रदेश प्रशासनिक सेवाओं से सेवानिवृत्त श्री के० नरसिम्हा राव, डिप्टी कलेक्टर, श्री मोहम्मद सिलार, एम. आर. ओ., (विशेष ग्रेड ) और श्री एस० बी० ए० सितारामराजू, सर्वेक्षण सह आयुक्त को आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के सभी जिलों में मैसर्स रिलायंस गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड (आर.जी.टी.आई.एल.) की काकीनाडा-हैदराबाद - उरान-अहमदाबाद गैस ट्रंक पाइपलाइन के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में विजयवाड़ा स्थित टैप ऑफ प्लाइन्ट से पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त किया था;  
 और, क्योंकि, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय ने आर.जी.टी.आई.एल. को अन्य बालों के साथ-साथ विजयवाड़ा-नैलौर-थैन्नई तथा काकीनाडा-बासुदेवपुर-हावड़ा गैस पाइपलाइन प्रोजेक्ट को उनकी मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड (रिलॉग), नाम से स्पेशल परपज वैहिकल (एस०पी०वी०), जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय भूतल, चित्रकूट, श्रीराम मिल्स परिसर, गणपत राव कदम मार्ग, वोर्ली, मुम्बई-400013 (महाराष्ट्र) में है, के द्वारा परिचालित करने के लिए स्वीकृति दे दी है;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की उक्त अधिसूचना में आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए, संलग्न सारिणी के स्तम्भ (1) में वर्णित व्यक्तियों को, उक्त सारिणी के स्तम्भ (2) में वर्णित क्षेत्र में मैसर्स रिलॉग के द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिये नियुक्त करती है।

सारिणी

व्यक्तियों के नाम	अधिकारिता के क्षेत्र
(1)	(2)
1. श्री के० नरसिम्हा राव, डिप्टी कलेक्टर (सेवानिवृत्त)	आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सभी जिले
2. श्री मोहम्मद सिलार, एम. आर. ओ., (विशेष ग्रेड)(सेवानिवृत्त)	आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सभी जिले
श्री एस० बी० ए० सितारामराजू, सर्वेक्षण सह आयुक्त, (सेवानिवृत्त)	आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सभी जिले

[फा. सं. एल-14014/19/2008 जो.पा.(ii)  
के.के.शर्मा, अवर सचिव]

New Delhi, the 15th April, 2009

**S. O. 1802.**—Whereas in pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter called the said Act), Government of India vide Notification in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O.No.653(E) dated 25.04.2007, published in the Gazette of India on 26.04.2007 (hereinafter called the said Notification) authorized Shri K.Narasimha Rao, Deputy Collector (Retd.), Government of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Mohammad Silar, MRO (Special Grade) (Retd.), Government of Andhra Pradesh and Shri S.B.A. Sitaramaraju, Assistant Survey Commissioner (Retd.), Government of Andhra Pradesh to perform the functions of Competent Authority for all the districts of Andhra Pradesh under the said Act for laying pipelines from the Tap Off Point at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh of the Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad Trunk Gas Pipeline by M/s Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited (RGTL);

And, whereas, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has allowed RGTL to implement inter alia Vijaywada-Nellore-Chennai & Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline projects through its Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), namely, M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited ('Relog'), having its Registered Office at Ground Floor, 'Chitrakoot', Sriram Mills Premises, Ganpat Rao Kadam Marg, Worli, Mumbai-400 013 (Maharashtra);

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the said Act and in partial modification of the said Notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India hereby authorizes the persons mentioned in column (1) of the Table annexed to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under the said Act for laying the said pipelines by M/s 'Relog' in respect of the areas mentioned in column (2) of the said Table.

Table

Name and address of persons (1)	Areas of jurisdiction (2)
1. Shri K. Narasimha Rao, Deputy Collector (Retd.)	All districts of Andhra Pradesh
2. Shri Mohammad Silar, MRO (Special Grade) (Retd.)	All districts of Andhra Pradesh
3. Shri S.B.A. Sitaramaraju, Asstt. Survey Commissioner (Retd.)	All districts of Andhra Pradesh

[F. No. L-14014/19/2008-G.P.(II)]  
K.K.SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 अप्रैल, 2009

**का. आ. 1003.**— केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, तारीख 30, जुलाई, 2005 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2660 तारीख 26, जुलाई, 2005 में निम्नलिखित रूप से संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 1 में, "श्री योगेश कुमार श्रीवास्तव" के स्थान पर "श्री भीम सिंह" शब्द रखे जाएंगे ।

[ फा. सं. आर- 25011/8/2009 ओ.आर. I ]

बी. के. दत्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th April, 2009

**S. O. 1003.— In pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land ) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2660 dated 26th July, 2005, published in the gazette of India on the 30th , July 2005 namely :-**

In the said notification, in the Schedule, in column 1, for the words "Shri Yogesh Kumar Shrivastava", the words "Shri Bhim Singh" shall be substituted.

[F. No. R-25011/8/2009-O.R.-I ]

B. K. DATTA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 अप्रैल, 2009

**का. आ. 1004.**— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्डा (गुजरात) से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई क्षयित्व, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री एफ. ए. बाबी. सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्डा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड एच.पी.सी.एल. कंडला टर्मिनल -2, बंगलोड़ -1, यारी रोडर, गांधीधाम -370-240, कच्छ, (गुजरात), को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

लाइसेन्स नं. : ४८५३६		लाइसेन्स नं. : ४८५३७		लाइसेन्स नं. : ४८५३८		
प्रक्रम सं.	स्थिति का नाम	लाइसेन्स नं.	स्थिति का नाम	लाइसेन्स नं.	लाइसेन्स नं.	लाइसेन्स नं.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	मुन्द्रा	९३०		६०	६०	६३
		९०१		६०	६०	४०
2	लखपत	५८		००	१५	६७
		५९	२	००	०७	२७
		६७		००	०१	००
3	अर्घोई	६४९		००	०४	६९
		६१४		००	१०	५२
		६००		००	१८	५०
		६०२		००	१२	०१

[फा. सं. आर-३१०१५/३३/२००८ ओ.आर. II |  
ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th April, 2009

S. O. 1004.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri F. A. Babi Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, HPCL Kandla terminal-2, Bungalow No.-1, Kheri Reher, Gamchidham -370 201, Kutch (Gujarat).

Taluka : BHACHAU		District : KUTCH		State : GUJARAT		
Sr. No.	Name of Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square meter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	BHACHAU	930		00	00	83
		901		00	00	40
2	LAKHPAT	58		00	16	67
		59	2	00	07	27
		67		00	01	00
3	ADHOI	649		00	04	69
		614		00	10	52
		600		00	18	50
		602		00	12	01

[F. No. R-31015/33/2008-O.R.-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 16 अप्रैल, 2009

का. आ. 1005.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुद्रा (मुद्राखत) से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए बिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाए जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इस से उपावस्थ अबुसूधी में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपवारा (1) द्वारा दृष्टत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आक्षय की घोषणा करती है :

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अबुसूधी में वर्णित भूमि में हितवस्थ है, उस सारीस से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भास्त के राजपत्र की प्रतियों साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के अंतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में भी एक. ए. बड़वी. सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुद्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड एव.पी.सी.एल. कंडला टर्मिनल -2, कंडला -1, रासी रोड, गांधीगढ़ -370 240, कच्छ, (गुजरात), को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

**नोटिफिकेशन**

तात्पुत्रका : रायगढ़पुर		स्थान : कोकण		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	भौतिक का वाल	खाड़ी सं.	उन खाड़ी सं.	होमेट्रिक्स		
				ऐलेवर	एवर	वर्ग नीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	सांघर्णी		64	00	38	89
			63	00	14	58
			62	00	01	93
2	चलवाडा		33	00	17	83

[फा. सं. आर 31015/36/2008 ओ. अर. II]

ए. गोरक्षामी, अवर मार्ग

New Delhi, the 16th April, 2009

S. O. 1005.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri F. A. Babi Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, HPCL Kandla, Taluka-2, Bungalow No.-1, Khari Rohar, Gandhidham -370 201, Kutch (Gujarat).

SCHEDULE			District : PATAN			State : GUJARAT	
Sr. No.	Name of Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area			Square meter
				Hectare	Are	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	SANTHALI	64		00	38	89	
		63		00	14	58	
		62		00	01	93	
2	CHALWADA	33		00	17	83	

[F. No. R-31015/36/2008-O.R.-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 16 अप्रैल, 2009

का. अ. 1006.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुंबई (गुजरात) से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और अनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई क्षयित, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियों साथारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इककीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के बीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री एफ. ए. बाबी. सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुंबई-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड एच.पी.सी.एल. कंडला टर्मिनल -2, बंबलोळ -1, खारी रोड, गांधीनगर -370 240, गुजरात, (गुजरात), को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

लाइन : चंद्रपुर		लाइन : अमृतपुर		लाइन : मुंबई		
सं.	लाइन का नाम	लाइन का	लाइन सं.	लाइन	लाइन	लाइन
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	चंद्रपुर	151		00	04	38
2	अमृतपुर	165	पी	00	56	24
		14	9	00	32	67
		संख्या 14/9 से 14/7 के बीच		00	01	19
		14	7	00	20	56
		246		00	28	15
		14	6	00	37	67
		14	5	00	25	10
		14	5	00	20	99
		35		00	36	64
		18		00	36	64
		25		00	21	78
		26		00	23	96
		27		00	19	60
		47	पी	00	25	34
		36		00	15	66
3	मुंबई	4		00	01	18
		246		00	00	22
		236		00	00	48

[पा. सं. आर-31015/35/2008-ओ.आर. II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अधर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2009

S. O. 1004.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of way in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Way in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri F. A. Babi Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, HPCL Kandla terminal-2, Bungalow No.-1, Khari Rohar, Gandhidham -370 201, Kutch (Gujarat).

1

SCHEDULE						
Taluka : SANTALPUR		District : PATAN		State : GUJARAT		
Sr. No.	Name of Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square meter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	SANTALPUR	151		00	04	38
2	UNROT	165	P	00	55	24
		14	9	00	32	67
		In Bet. 14/9 & 14/7 Cart track		00	01	19
		14	7	00	20	56
		246		00	28	15
		14	6	00	37	67
		14	8	00	25	10
		14	5	00	20	99
		85		00	35	64
		18		00	35	64
		25		00	21	78
		26		00	23	96
		27		00	19	60
		47	P	00	25	34
		38		00	15	65
3	ZEKADA	4		00	01	18
		245		00	00	22
		238		00	00	49

[F. No. R-31015/35/2008-O.R.-II ]  
A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय  
नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2009

का.आ.1007.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैं बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं. I, धनबाद के पंजाट (संदर्भ सं. 90/1994) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/397/93-आई.आर. (सी-I)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2009

S.O. 1007.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 90/1994) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. I, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-3-2009.

[No. L-20012/397/93-IR(C-I)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer  
**ANNEXURE**

### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10 (1) (d) (2A) of I.D. Act.

#### Reference No. 90 of 1994

**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of Hurriladih Colliery of M/S. BCCL.

AND

Their workman

**Present :** Shri B. M. Singh, Presiding Officer

#### APPEARANCES

For the Employers : Shri S.N. Sinha, Advocate.

For the Workman : Shri R.N. Ganguly, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand. Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 3rd Februray, 2009

#### AWARD

1. By Order No. L-20012(397)/93-IR(C-I) dated 8-4-94 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Hurriladih Colliery of M/s. BCCL, under Bhalgora Area of M/s. B.C.C.L., P.O. Jharia, Distt. Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Rajbali Yadav, underground Trammer/Attendance Clerk from the services of the company w.e.f. 3-3-92 is justified ? If not, to what

relief the workman is entitled ?"

2. The concerned workman has filed written statement stating that he was initially working in permanent post as underground Trammer from 17-4-78 and subsequently became Attendance Clerk in BCCL's Hurriladih Colliery of Bhalgora Area. He was discharged from his service by the General Manager of Bhalgora Area by his letter No. BCCL : BA : GM : SECY : F : 23 : 92 : 2394 dated 3rd March, 1992 with immediate effect. During the course of his employment Identity Card No. 122991 was issued to him. In the above-mentioned letter of termination of service of Sri Yadav, it was alleged that on 26-2-92, 1-3-92 and 28-2-92 he committed acts of misconduct mentioned therein and keeping in view of the gravity of misconduct of serious nature he was discharged. BCCL has got Certified Standing Orders. It has specifically been mentioned that no disciplinary action either by way of termination of services or otherwise can be effected lawful without serving the concerned workman a memo of charge-sheet, giving him an opportunity to submit his explanation, holding domestic enquiry impartially and in accordance with the principles of natural justice. The relevant rules of the Certified Standing Orders are cited below :—

27.1 Minor penalty : Where a workman is charged with a misconduct which may lead to imposition of a minor penalty, he shall be informed in writing of the allegations made against him and shall be given an opportunity to explain his conduct within 48 hours. His explanation, if any, shall be considered before imposing a minor penalty by the disciplinary Authority. Provided, however, that where a workman denied the charges alleged against him, no punishment shall be imposed upon unless a domestic enquiry has been conducted.

27.2 Major penalty : Where a workman is charged with a misconduct which may lead to the imposition of a major penalty, he shall be informed in writing of the allegations against him and shall be given an opportunity to explain his conduct within a period of 7 days. On receipt of a workman's explanation, if it is decided to proceed further, an enquiry shall be held. Such enquiry will be conducted by an officer other than the Officer who either reported the alleged misconduct or issued the charge-sheet. At the enquiry, the employee concerned shall be afforded reasonable opportunity of explaining and defending his conduct with the assistance of the fellow workman or office-hearer of the Trade Union of which he is a member if so requested by him. Where such enquiry relates to the alleged misconduct of several workman, the enquiry may be held for all the workman together.

It has been submitted that by deliberately ignoring the above rules of the Certified Standing Orders, the General Manager has acted arbitrarily, wrongly and

illegally as he has not been conferred with the powers under the Standing Orders to terminate the service of the workman without holding enquiry and proving the charge of alleged misconduct by producing legal evidence during the course of domestic enquiry. The order of termination passed by the General Manager, Bhalgore Area is a colourable exercise of the powers of the standing orders for which he had no legal right. Thus the order of termination of Shri Yadav is void, invalid, illegal and the termination of service of Shri Yadav amounts to retrenchment as this is a case of termination simplicitor. It has been submitted that the order of termination of service of the concerned workman with effect from 3-3-1992 is vitiated due to non-observance of the basic principles of natural justice. It has been prayed that an award be passed holding that the termination of service of the concerned workman is illegal, unjustified and void ab initio and the concerned be reinstated in service with full back wages.

3. The management has filed written statement stating that preliminary objection regarding maintainability of the reference has been raised by the management on the ground that the reference has been made without application of the mind by the appropriate Government and in that view the reference is not maintainable. It has also been stated that there is no dispute in the related matter which is fit for reference under Industrial Disputes Act and thereby the reference is not tenable. The reference has been made by the appropriate Government overlooking the admitted facts that the workman is in the habit of indulged in riotous behaviour and during the course of employment which had caused serious endanger to the life and security of the co-employee as well as of the machineries in the colliery. The disorderly behaviour of the concerned workman. For repeated disorderly behaviour of the workman inspite of several warning the workman rendered himself not fit for continue in service of the company and thereby he has been discharged under Certified Standing Orders of the company which does not call for any interference by the appropriate Government, as such disorderly, riotous, violent behaviour of the workman has become a chronic administrative problem for the employer and the employer had no other alternative other than to invoke the condition of the Standing Order in discharging the workman. The appropriate Government also failed to take into consideration the appeal made by the workman before the management dated 23-1-93 wherein he has admitted his such violent activities which forced the management to discharge him in terms of the Standing Orders. Even after submission of the representation the violent activities of the workman went on unabated, ultimately forcing the management to discharge vide letter dated 3-3-92. Keeping into consideration the above facts the appropriate Govt. would have rejected the workman's prayer for reference of the dispute to a Tribunal for adjudication. The referred to this Tribunal is not an industrial dispute within the meaning of Sec. 2(k) of the I.D. Act, 1947. Without prejudice to aforementioned preliminary objection the management has submitted that the employer/management is a public sector Company constituted by the Central Govt. under Sec. 617

of the Indian Companies Act for the purpose of better management of the Coal Industry initially under the private hand and later on nationalisation by the Central Government under the provision of Coal Mines Nationalisation Act. A very peculiar atmosphere prevail in the colliery area where in each and every workman in order to reign supreme by taking law into their own hand for their own interest and detrimental to the interest of the employer indulging in unlawful and violent activities and keeping in mind that aspect so that its colliery working does not suffer. Management has introduced clause 28 in the Standing Order which enable the management to discharge in the event of their becoming a problem for the safety of the working of the mine as well as of the co-workers. It has been stated that the workman, Rajbali Yadav was an Attendance Clerk at Burriladih colliery before his dismissal from service and his discharge from service is fully justified. The concerned workman although designated as U.G. Trammer but as a matter of fact he was deputed to work as Attendance Clerk in the 2nd shift of 26-2-92 commencing from 4 P.M. and ending 12 hours. He was according to work in the attendance cabin situated at the relevant Burriladih colliery. After expiry of his duty hours the workman was required to hand over the charge to its next man, namely, Suresh Singh, the Attendance Clerk of the end shift. Sri Yadav however did not hand over the charge to Suresh Singh after the expiry of his shift although Sri Singh came for duty in time, instead Sri Yadav collected violent mob of large number of person mostly outsider armed with lethal weapons, like, bows, arrows, hockey sticks, lathis etc. and created violent scene near 18 seam incline mouth. Sri Yadav also assulted the mining sirdar of the colliery, Sri B.D. Singh and the Attendance Clerk, Suresh Singh without any reason but for the purpose of creating penicky situation amongst the supervisory staff and the workman so that the shift was closed resulting complete stoppage production. Such act of Sri Yadav is apparently detrimental to the interest of the company as well as injuries to the safety of the other employees of the colliery. Sri Yadav repeated the same violent attitude by arranging a similar gathering of persons including outsiders having lethal weapons in their hands which admittedly and unlawful assembly on 28-2-92 just when the 2nd shift near the incline south of the 18 seam was to be started. By creating a violent scene due to gatharing of such persons with weapons in unlawful assembly Sri Yadav threatened the workmen of the 2nd shift commanding them not to go down the mine and thereby to stop the working of the related incline. Admittedly due to fear of violence most of the workmen did not join the duty and the attendance of the workmen's present being very thin and the production of coal in the related incline was seriously hampered and affected. Sri Yadav on 1-3-92 at about 4 P.M. climbed over the head gear of No. 1 pit of the Burriladih colliery and stopped movement of the winding pulley which the workmen from the pit could not come out till 8 A. M. of the next day and thereby creating a dangerous condition in the mine and such act of Sri Yadav could have resulted in a fatal accident causing loss of life and property of the manpower. Sri Yadav repeated the same fit of stopping the movement of

the winding pulley on 2-3-92 at 9 A.M. thereby stopping the entire production work of coal in the colliery. Such unlawful deliberate conduct of the concerned workman management suffered heavily on various grounds inclusive of loss of production to the tune of about 240 tonnes of coal and loss of manpower to the extent of 530 man-shift causing final loss to the company of about Rs. 3 lakhs. Keeping in mind the above serious nature of deliberate conduct of the concerned workman the C.M.D. of the company, the authority vested with the power took the possession to discharge the concerned workman from the service of the company and accordingly the concerned workman was dismissed vide letter dated 3-3-1992. The continued, deliberate, malafide action of the workman was reported to the C.M.D. of the company and the said C.M.D. of the company in consideration of the merit of the case after being satisfied that it was inexpedient or against the interest of the company to continue to employ the concerned workman, passed an order discharging the concerned workman from service of the company under Clause 28 of the Certified Standing Orders applicable to the workman. In view of above : discharge from the service of the concerned workman is absolutely just and proper and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief. Accordingly, it has been prayed that the prayer of the workman be rejected.

4. Rejoinder has been filed by the concerned workman stating that the preliminary objection of the employer that the reference is bad in law and not legally maintainable and the reasons and grounds given in detail are quite wrong, misconceived and misdirected. The true legal implication and position relating to the exercise of power of the appropriate Government for making reference has not been understood and followed by the employer. This is the prerogative and satisfaction of the appropriate Government for making reference on the basis of materials produced before it. The objection is quite frivolous and invalid. Further contentions of the paragraphs are denied by the workman.

5. The management has produced MW-1—Suresh Singh—who have proved Exts. M-1, M-2 and M-3. MW-2—Loknath Ram, who was deputed to give chargesheet and he stated—"Since the year 1990 I am working in Hurraldih colliery as Peon. I know the concerned workman, Rajbali Yadav. For the service of chargesheet upon the concerned workman with respect to the incident dated 25-2-92 I had been deputed by the management. I met the concerned workman while he was on duty at quarry. He received the copy of the said chargesheet, read out the contents of the same and then he handed back the same to me and refused to receive the same. I had asked him to receive the said chargesheet and to put his signature in the Peon Book which I was carrying with me, in token of acceptance. Neither he received the said letter or the chargesheet nor he agreed to put down his signature in the Peon Book. I do not know the details about alleged incident for which the concerned workman was chargesheeted." Management also produced MW-3—Janak Das Pandey, who was Sr. Personnel Officer. He has proved Exts. M-4, to M-9.

6. In spite of several warning the concerned workman committed very serious misconduct and he became riotious and violent behaviour resulting to which the management has to suffer heavy loss and damage to the company. Moreover, the concerned workman admitted his guilt by petition dated 27-6-92 that he was not medically fit. Such type of workman should not be allowed to remain in the company even a single day because the conduct of the concerned workman was not only one but it continued number of time and number of days and as per Standing Orders Clause-28.0 the C.M.D. has got every power to discharge such person from work of the company. There is no illegality in discharging or dismissing the concerned workman from the service of the Company.

7. Accordingly, following award is rendered :—

The action of the management of Burrialidih colliery of M/s. BCCL under Bhalgora Area of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Jharia, Distt. Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Rajbali Yadav, underground Trammer/Attendance Clerk from the service of the company w.e.f. 3-3-92 is justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2009

**कर.आ. 1008.—**औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैं बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं.-। धनबाद के पंचाट (सदर्म सं. 165/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/345/97-आई.आर. (सी. 1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2009

**S.O. 1008.—**In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 165/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. I, Dhanbad now as shown in the annexure, in Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCC Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-3-2009.

[No. L-20012/345/97-IR(C-1)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD .

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10 (1) (d) (2A) of I.D. Act.

#### Reference No. 165 of 2000

**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of Bhowra Area of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their workmen

**Present :** Shri H. M. Singh, Presiding Officer

**APPEARANCES**

**For the Employer :** Shri D.K. Verma, Advocate

**For the Workman :** Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary,  
Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union

**State :** Jharkhand      **Industry :** Coal

Dated, the 2nd March, 2009.

**AWARD**

1. By Order No. L-20012/345/97-IR (C-I) dated 26-5-2000 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. B.C.C.L., Bhowra Area in not regularising the service of Sri Shatrujan Prajapati, Santosh Gorai, Rambali Pandit and Nirmal Kumar Chakraborty, Linemen is just and proper ? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled and from what date?"

2. Written Statement has been filed on behalf of the concerned workmen stating that Shatrujan Prajapati, Santosh Gorai, Rambali Pandit and Nirmal Kumar Chakraborty have been working as Linemen in maintaining the telephone of M/s. BCCL of Bhowra Area since long with unblemished record of service. The concerned workmen have been performing the permanent nature of Job of Linemen at Bhowra Colliery since long the satisfaction of the management and under the direct control and supervision of the management and as such they have put in more than 240 days attendance in each calendar year. The concerned workmen have been rendering services and producing goods for the benefit of the management and all the implements for execution of the job are also being supplied by the management. The management to camouflage the real issue and to deprive the concerned workmen of their proper wages and other attendant benefits has been disbursing their wages in the name of different intermediaries. The concerned workmen represented before the management Several times for their regularisation and wages as per NCWA but without any effect. So seeing no other alternative an industrial dispute was raised before the A.L.C. (C.), Dhanbad demanding regularisation of the workmen. The management appeared and filed its comments wherein and whereby the plea of the management that allegedly the concerned workmen were the employees of M/s. Premier Udyog, an alleged Contractor Firm and allegedly the alleged Firm had been allotted the work of maintenance of internal telephone line of Bhowra Area. As per management the telephone lines are maintained by the Government employee and private lines are maintained by the Contractor employees. The

union protested and challenged the statement of the management by drawing the attention of the management to a decision of the Hon'ble Tribunal in similar nature of case which was also confirmed by the Hon'ble High Court and Supreme Court but without any effect. So the conciliation proceeding ended in failure. The appropriate Government without appreciating the law rejected the dispute at the instance of the management. The union challenged the decision of the Government before the Hon'ble High Court, Patna, Ranchi Bench and the Hon'ble High Court vide order dated 2-11-98 in CWJC No. 3298 (R) directed the Government to refer the dispute for adjudication and thereafter the dispute has been referred to this Hon'ble Tribunal. It has been stated that the action of the management of Bhowra Area of M/s. BCCL in not regularising the services of the concerned workman is neither legal nor proper. The action of the management is discriminatory in nature and against the decision of the Tribunal and the Hon'ble Supreme Court. So, it has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to answer the reference in favour of the workman by directing the management to regularise the concerned workmen as Linemen and to pay them wages as per NCWA with retrospective effect with all arrear of wages and consequential benefits.

4. Written Statement has been filed on behalf of the management stating therein that the present reference is not maintainable either in law or in fact and there exists no employer—employees relationship between the management and the concerned workmen. It has been stated that the management awarded contract to M/s. Premier Udyog, Dhanbad for installation telephone for internal use in between the Area and the Units of Bhowra Area for a limited period. The management does not require regular service of Wiremen and Linemen, as the communication system is mainly based on the Government Telephone Department. The persons concerned have been engaged by M/s. Premier Udyog, the contractor, for installation and maintenance of the telephone lines. The persons concerned are demanding regularisation through sponsoring union in the services of M/s. BCCL. The management neither selected them nor recruited them nor paid them any wages nor allotted any work to them at any time. The concerned persons were appointed for execution of the job awarded to them. The job entrusted to M/s. Premier Udyog is not prohibited under Contract Labour Act. The persons concerned through the sponsoring union are trying to make out a case for back door entry in M/s. BCCL service of the above persons. The management of Bhowra Area, an Unit of M/s. BCCL is a registered Government Company. The recruitment of any person in the services of M/s. BCCL is made in accordance with the provisions of recruitment and rules made thereunder considering the Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India. M/s. BCCL is under the B.I.F.R. and having huge surplus manpower. The action of the management is legal and justified.

In rejoinder it has also been stated the concerned persons were never recruited by the management and the job of installation and maintenance of internal telephone was awarded to M/s. Premier Udyog, a contractor. They never worked under the control and supervision of the management. So, it has been prayed that the action of the management in not regularising the concerned workmen is just and proper.

5. The concerned workmen filed written statement denying the facts which have been stated by the management in its written statement. It has also been denied that the management does not require regular service of wiremen and linemen as allegedly communication system mainly based on alleged Government Telephone Department. It has been prayed for answering the reference in favour of the workmen.

6. On behalf of the concerned workman WW-1 Rambali Pandit has been examined who has proved documents, Exts. W-1 to W-5 and the management has examined MW-1 Asim Kumar Sarkar who has proved Exts. M-1 to M-3 in a bunch.

7. Main argument on behalf of the concerned workmen is that they are workmen of the management because Gate Passes have been issued to the workmen for performance of their duties. In this respect the management argued that the Gate Pass is issued only to enter into the premise to perform job in a particular day. There is no weight in the argument of the workmen because Gate Pass is only issued to enter for a particular day for doing particular job and it does not confirm that the Gate Pass is issued to the workman of the management because the management issues Identity Card to their workmen and not Gate Pass.

8. In this respect another argument which has been advanced by the counsel of the management that WW-1 stated in cross-examination at page 2 that initially Premier Udyog, Baker Band, Dhanbad, was Contractor for repair of telephone line. Again says—I do not know if there was any contractor. We were not working under the aforesaid contractor. The management has not given us any appointment letter. At page 3 he has stated that none of us among the concerned workmen were given any appointment letter. For payment of wages we have not received any payment slips. In this respect the workmen have not filed any pay slip to show that they are employees of the management. It shows that they are the workmen of contractor for whom contract has been awarded as per Exts. M-1, M-2, and M-3. It shows that the contract was awarded to the Premier Udyog and for which tender was invited and when bill was raised by Premier Udyog, contractor, the payment was made.

9. When there is no appointment letter and there is no any document of payment of wages by the management to the concerned workmen they cannot be treated as employees of the management on which basis they can be regularised in any way. In this respect the learned counsel

of the management referred 2001 Lab. I.C. 3656 (Steel Authority of India Ltd. Vs. National Union Water Front Workers & others) in which the Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down—"Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act (37 of 1970) S. 10—Prohibition of Contract Labour—Automatic absorption of Contract Labour by principal employer—Not contemplated by Act—Contract labour however to be given preference in employment by principal employer."

The learned counsel of the management also referred 2006 Supreme Court Cases (L & S) 753 (Secretary, State of Karnataka and others Vs. Umadevi (3) and others) in which the Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down—

"A. Constitution of India—Arts. 32, 136, 141 & 226 and 16, 14 & 309 and 38 & 39 (a)—Public employment—Absorption, regularisation, or permanent continuance of temporary, contractual, casual, daily-wage or ad hoc employees appointed/recruited and continued for long in public employment dehors the constitutional scheme of public employment—Issuance of directions for, and for stay of regular recruitment process for the posts concerned—Impermissibility of—Need for addressing concerns of equity for all, and not of just the few before the court, by upholding of constitutional scheme of public employment, whose hallmark is equality of opportunity—Held; Supreme Court and High Courts should not issue such directions unless the recruitment itself was made regularly and in terms of the constitutional scheme—Reasons for, discussed extensively—Financial/economic impact of such directions, as a factor—The wide powers under Art. 226 are not intended to be used for issuance of such directions, certain to defeat the concept of social justice, equal opportunity for all and the constitutional scheme of public employment—Supreme Court is bound to insist on the State making regular recruitments and appointments and not to encourage or shut its eyes to the persistent transgression of the rules of regular recruitment—It is erroneous for Supreme Court to merely consider equity for the handful of people who have approached the court with a claim whilst ignoring equity for the teeming millions seeking employment and a fair opportunity for compelling for employment—Further, courts must be careful in ensuring that they do not interfere unduly with the economic/financial arrangement of the affairs of the State or its instrumentalities.—Phenomenon of "litigious employment" which had arisen due to issuance of such directions by High Courts, and even Supreme Court, highlighted—Held, merely because an employee had continued under cover of an order of the court, under "litigious employment" or had been continued beyond the term of his appointment by the State or its instrumentalities, he would not be entitled to any right to be absorbed or made permanent in service, merely on the strength of such continuance, if the original appointment was not made by following a due process of selection as envisaged by the relevant rules—It is further not open to the court to prevent regular recruitment at the instance of

such employees—Unsustainability of claim to permanence on basis of long continuance in irregular or illegal public employment, discussed in detail.

—Held, decisions of the Supreme Court running counter to or containing directions counter to these principles will stand denuded of their states as precedents—Union and State Governments and their instrumentalities directed to set in motion the process for regular recruitment in cases where temporary or daily-wagers were employed against vacant sanctioned posts, within six months of the date of this judgement—Further, cases of irregular appointments (not illegal appointments) of duly qualified persons in duly sanctioned vacant posts, who had continued to work for ten years or more, but without the intervention of orders of courts or tribunals, may have to be considered for regularisation on merits in light of the principles laid down in this case, as a one-time measure, within six months of the date of this judgement.

**B. Constitution of India—Arts. 142, 32 & 136 and Parts III and IV—Role of Supreme Court—Individualising of justice to suit a given situation—Scope for—Assumption re parties before the court being representative of the cause—Propriety—Need for balancing of rights of the numerous not before the court as against the few who are before the court—Held, We have given unto ourselves a system of governance by rule of law—The role of the Supreme Court is to render justice according to law—It is expected to decide questions of law for the country and not to decide individual cases without reference to principles of law—in the name of individualising justice it is not possible for the Supreme Court to shut its eyes to the constitutional scheme and the right of the numerous as against the few who are before the court—Directive principles of State policy have also to be reconciled with the rights available to the citizen under Part III and the obligation of the State to one and all and not to a particular group of citizens—Practice and Procedure—Rule of law—Meaning of —Implications of a system of governance by rule of law, for Appex Court of the land.**

**C. Constitution of India—Arts. 141, 32, 136 and 142—Duty of Supreme Court acting as Constitutions Court—Rule and approach of a Constitutional Bench of Supreme Court—Uncertainty and divergence of approach and views in decisions of Supreme Court—Need for firm decision by Supreme Court one way or another, emphasised. Held, in such cases it is necessary to put an end to uncertainty and clarify the legal position emerging from the constitutional scheme, leaving the High Courts to follow necessarily the law thus laid down—A Constitutional Bench has to lay down the law—It has to approach the question as a constitutional court should—Precedents.**

**D. Constitution of India—Art. 142—Exercise of power under—Scope—“Complete justice”—Meaning of—Held, complete justice would be justice according to law, and though it would be open to Supreme Court to mould the relief, it would not grant relief which would**

amount to perpetuating an illegality—Hence in doing complete justice under Art. 142, Supreme Court would not normally give a go-by to the procedure established by law in the matter of public employment.

**E. Constitution of India—Arts. 226, 32, 236 and 142—Interference in service matters—Interim directions—Scope for—Absorption, regularisation, or permanent continuance of temporary, contractual, casual, daily-wage or ad hoc employees appointed/recruited dehors the constitutional scheme of public employment—Scope for issuance of interim directions for—Held, in such cases High Court may not be justified in issuing interim direction—Reasons for, discussed—Interim relief.**

**F. Constitution of India—Art. 226—Exercise of power under—Relief that may be granted—Role of High Courts under—Held, the wide powers under Art. 226 are not intended to be used for the purpose of perpetuating illegalities, irregularities or improprieties—Role of High Courts as sentinels and as guardians of equal rights protection should not be forgotten.**

**G. Casual Labour/Temporary Employee—Status and rights of—Unequal bargaining power—Effect—Held, such employees do not have any right to regular or permanent public employment—Further, temporary, contractual, casual, ad hoc or daily-wage public employment must be deemed to be accepted by the employee concerned fully knowing the nature of it and the consequences flowing from it—Reasons for, discussed in detail.**

**H. Constitution of India—Arts. 136, 32 and 141—Adverse effect of trying to individualise justice on inconsistent precedents constituting the binding law of the land—Jurisprudence—Justice versus law—Equity—Equity versus law.**

**I. Constitution of India—Arts. 141 and 142—Direction given by constitutional Bench for overruling of all past precedents which ran counter to principles laid down as law herein.**

**J. Appointment—Modes of appointment—Permissible modes—Absorption, regularisation, or permanent continuance of temporary, contractual, casual, daily-wager or ad hoc employees appointed/recruited dehors the constitutional scheme of public employment on issuance of directions by court therefor—Held, issuance of such directions amount to creating another mode of public appointment, which is not permissible.”**

In view of the facts and law, as stated above, the concerned workmen are not entitled for regularisation in the services of the management of M/s. BCCL.

10. Accordingly, I render the following award—The action of the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. Ehowra Area in not regularising the services of Sri Shatrujan Prajapati, Santosh Gorai, Rambali Pandit and Nirmal Kumar Chakraborty, Linemen, is just and proper and the concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2009

**क्र.आ. 1009.—औदोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की बारा 17 के अनुसारण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वै. श्री.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधात्र के संबंध नियोजनों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औदोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औदोगिक अधिकरण/अप्र न्यायालय सं. I धनवाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या-207/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।**

[सं. एल-20012/17/2000-आई.आर(सं.1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2009

**S.O. 1009.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 207/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, No. I, Dhambed, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s BCC Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 16-3-2009.**

[No. L-20012/17/2000-IR(C-1)]

**SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer**

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHAMBED

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10(1)(d) (2A) of I.D. Act.

**Reference No. 207 of 2000**

**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of Simlabahal Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

**AND**

Their workman

**Present :** Shri B.M. Singh, Presiding Officer

#### APPEARANCES

For the Employers : Shri H. Nath, Advocate

For the workman : Shri Ram Ratan Ram,  
Joint General Secretary

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, the 9th March, 2009.

#### AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/17/2000-IR-(C-1) dated 24-7-2000 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of

sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

#### SCHEDULE

“क्या मैंसर्व भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमि. के कुस्टोर क्षेत्र के सिल्वा कल्स खदान में प्रबंधन द्वारा कर्मचारी श्री शंकर सिंह रात्रि प्रहरी को दिनांक 30-6-1999 से सेबानिवृत करना ऐसी परिस्थिति में जबकि प्रबंधन के स्वयं के भिन्न-भिन्न अधिलेखों के कर्मचारी की जन्म तिथि/उम्र भिन्न-भिन्न अंकित है, न्यायिक, विधिक तर्कसंगत एवं उचित है? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मचार किन लाभों के लिए हकदार है?”

2. The concerned workman has filed written statement stating that the concerned workman, Shankar Singh, Ex-Night Guard was a permanent workman in Simlabahal Colliery under Kustore Area of M/s. BCCL bearing his C.M.P.F.A/C No. C/285724, Form B No. 1845 and K.B.No.152079. His designation was Night Guard since the date of his appointment. He was first appointed in Ena Colliery on 1-1-1961 under the same area. He was transferred from Ena Colliery to Muraidih Colliery of M/s. BCCL. Then he was transferred from Muraidih Colliery to Ena colliery on 21-11-79. The management of Muraidih colliery made service description (Seva Bivaran) to the said workman as per the record of Ena Colliery i.e. while transferring from Muraidih to Ena Colliery on 21-1-79, the management of Muraidih colliery recorded his date of birth as 35 years as on 2-2-78. The date of birth of the workman is recorded in Form 'B' as 31 years as on 1972. The date of birth of the concerned workman is recorded in his service excerpt as 22 years in 1961. The concerned workman approached the management several times to assess his date of birth, but the management never heard his grievance. The management of Simlabahal Colliery wrongly and illegally superannuated to the concerned workman from service on 30-6-99. The concerned workman raised an industrial dispute on 11-3-99 regarding assessment of his date of birth. While recording the date of birth of the concerned workman, the management never consent to the concerned workman and the said workman does not know how to read or write English. The date of birth of the said workman is recorded different in different records i.e. 35 years as on 2-2-78 in Seva Bivaran, 31 years as on 1972 in Form 'B' Register and 22 years in 1961 in service excerpt. The actual date of birth of the said workman is 2-2-78 as recorded first in Seva Bivaran by the management, but he was superannuated on 30-6-99 from his service which is illegal, improper and unjustified. It has been prayed that an award be passed in favour of the concerned workman with full back wages.

3. Written statement has been filed on behalf of the management stating therein that the concerned workman was initially appointed as Security Guard at Simlabahal Colliery on 1-1-1961. On the date of his appointment i.e. on

1-1-61, his date birth in all the Company's record has been recorded as 22 years. Accordingly his date of birth comes to 1-1-1939 and the concerned workman authenticated his date of birth by putting his signature in all the record of the company including Form 'B' Register which is a statutory register under the Mines Act. In the year 1987 service excerpt was issued to all the workers of the company with a view to raise dispute in case of any wrong entry made in their service records. Even then the concerned workman did not raise any dispute, rather accepted the entries in the service excerpt and returned the same to the authorities after putting his signature. The concerned workman was superannuated from service after completing the age of 60 years as per date of birth recorded in the service register. The superannuation of the concerned workman after attaining the age of 60 years is fully justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief. The concerned workman was appointed in the year 1961 and raised a dispute about his age after a delay of 38 years makes the demand a stale demand which is not maintainable in view of the decisions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts.

In rejoinder it has been stated by the management that the concerned workman was superannuated w.e.f. 30-6-99 rightly on completing the age of 60 years. The concerned workman put his signature in all the records regarding his date of birth. It has been prayed that an award be passed holding that the concerned workman was rightly retired from service and he is not entitled to any relief.

4. Rejoinder has been filed by the workman denying the written statement filed by the management stating that the concerned workman has not been retired from service legally. It has been prayed that an award be passed in favour of the workman.

5. The concerned workman produced himself as WW-1 and proved documents. The management has produced MW-1-Satnarain Roy who has proved Exts. M-1, M-2, M-3, M-4 and M-4/1. The management has also produced MW-2-Sunil Kumar.

6. The concerned workman's date of birth was mentioned in the company's record when he entered in service on 1-1-61 as 22 years and he has also signed in company's papers when he entered in service and he has stated in his cross-examination page 2 that in Form 'B' Register of the year 1973 my signature is there which I identify (already marked Ext. M-1). The concerned workman had moved an application as per "Y" (marked for identification) that in Form 'B' Register issued in the year 1972 his date birth of 31 years has wrongly been mentioned, which will be 22 years. But this fact has not been available because of the fact that when he entered in service on 1-1-61

his age was 22 years and it cannot be again in 1972 his age was 22 years, because if it will be treated in 1972 he was 22 years of age though he entered in service in 1961, it shows that in the year 1961 he was minor. As regards Form 'B' Register of the concerned workman which has been prepared in the year 1973 it has been mentioned 22 years as on 1-1-1961 which confirms as per age mention when he got service in 1961 and he signed in the company's records. 22 years of age on 1-1-1961 shows that when he entered the service his date of birth was 1-1-1939. Accordingly he should have been superannuated w.e.f. 1-1-1999 but he has been superannuated w.e.f. 30-6-1999 by the management.

In view of the facts and circumstances mentioned above, the superannuation of the concerned workman on 30-6-1999 is legal and justified and he is not entitled to any relief.

7. Accordingly, following award is rendered. The action of the management of Simlabahal Colliery of Kustore Area of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. in superannuating Shri Shankar Singh, Night Guard on 30-6-1999 is legal, proper and justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2009

का.आ. 1010.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मै. इंडियन ऑयरन एण्ड स्टील कं.लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं.1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 104/1995) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं. एल-20012/331/94-आई.आर(सी-1) ]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2009

S.O. 1010.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.104/1995) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, No.1, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-3-2009.

[No. L-20012/331/94-I(R(C-1))]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE****BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD**

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10(1)(d) (2A) of I.D. Act.

**Reference No. 104 of 1995**

**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of Noonidih-Jitpur Colliery of M/s. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

AND

Their workmen

**Present :** Shri H.M. Singh, Presiding Officer

**APPEARANCES**

For the Employers : Shri D.K. Verma,  
Advocate.

For the Workmen : Shri B.B. Pandey, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand                      Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 4th March, 2009

**AWARD**

By Order No. L-20012/331/94-I.R.(Coal-I) dated 25-8-1995 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the demand of the Union for placement in Technical and Supervisory Grade 'C' as per the decision approved by the Standardization Committee of JBCCI w.e.f. 29-5-92 in respect of Shri Y.N. Choudhary and 7 others (as per annexure) D.G. Operators is justified? If not, to what relief these workmen are entitled to and from which date?"

**ANNEXURE**

1. Shri Y.N. Choudhary
2. Shri Gopal Mahato
3. Shri D.N. Paswan
4. Shri S.C. Mishra
5. Shri Anath Tiwary
6. Shri Jaleshwar Mahato
7. Shri K.D. Mishra
8. Shri S.D. Paswan

2. The written statement has been filed on behalf of the concerned workmen stating therein that Y.N. Choudhary and 7 other workmen have been working as D.G. Operators since 1-1-1987 at Noonidih-Jitpur Colliery of M/s. Indian Iron & Steel Co. to the entire satisfaction of the management and they are getting Salary of Category-III & IV. The D.G. Sets installed at Noonidih-Jitpur Colliery are of bigger capacity and have the generating power of more electricity than the D.G. Sets of M/s. BCCL. The concerned workmen have been getting less wages that what is to be paid to them, an industrial dispute was raised before the competent authority and it was demanded that the concerned workmen should be placed in Category -V and should be paid accordingly. The D.G. Operators of BCCL had been paid Category-V wages at the time when the concerned workmen were being paid the wages of Category-III & Category-IV and hence the demand for such category was raised in view of the various factors including the scale given for such works in M/S. BCCL. The D.G. Sets installed at Noonidih-Jitpur Colliery are of 1150 KVA to 1265 KVA capacity and while industrial dispute was raised before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad and which was pending for discussion conciliation it was learnt that the scale and grade of D.G. Operators have been finalised by the Standardisation Committee (Sub-Committee of J.B.C.C.I.) on 29.5.92. As the management had not been implementing the recommendation/approval of the said Committee, an implementation instruction was issued to all the concerned vide Instruction No. CIL/JBCCI:IV:I:I:No. 42/734 dated 7th May 1993. According to categorisation made in the said implementation instruction the concerned workman fell in Serial No. 3 which is for D.G. Sets from 1001 KVA to 1500 KVA and they have been put in Technical and Supervisory Grade 'C' and accordingly the concerned workmen are entitled to be placed in Technical and Supervisory Grade 'C' and their such demand is fully justified. The management should have implemented the said instruction but the said management has failed to implement the said lawful demand of the said workmen. It has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to hold that the demand for placement in Technical & Supervisory Grade 'C' as per decision approved by the standardisation committee of JBCCI w.e.f. 29.5.92 in respect of the concerned workmen.

3. The management has filed written statement stating that JBCCI issued the Circular No. 42 dated 7.5.1993 prescribing the job description and qualifications of Diesel Generator Set Operators suggesting their fixation in different categories, namely, Category V and Category VI as well as Technical and Supervisory Grade C and Grade B. The JBCCI prescribed that the DG Set Operators should be such persons who are capable of checking the engine, alternator, control panel and compressor and they should check all those parts as diesel generator set effectively and should be able to maintain them properly. They should

also carry on the duties relating to feeding electricity into different control panels besides performing day-to-day maintenance jobs and starting and stopping all the operating parts of the D.G. Set as and when required. D.G. Set have been incorporated in the coal industry of different collieries for bringing into operation at the time of power failure of the main electric supply lines so as to serve as a safeguard for operating the winding engine used for lifting the workmen from underground to surface and operating mechanical ventilators to provide air with sufficient oxygen to keep the mine atmosphere in such a condition so as to make the ventilation adequate. It has been submitted that although the designations to such persons have been given as operator, they are superior to electrician in Category-IV of equivalent to Electric Supervisors working as Assistant Froemen (Elec.) or Foreman (Elec.) in Grade 'C' or Grade 'B'. as per the provisions of Indian Electricity Rules, no person can be allowed to inspect, examine and check the alternator, control switches and control panels unless he holds Electric Supervisor certificate. For the purpose of regular maintenance and checking the lubrication of the engine and moving parts as well as for the purpose of checking and maintenance of the engine, alternator, control panel, control switches etc. of the D.G. Set, the management has deputed one person in Grade 'C' and it is he who is in fact performing all the jobs prescribed under the circular for D.G. Set-Operators. The concerned persons merely serve as attendants just like fan attendant, switch board attendant etc. and they are only required to start and stop the diesel engine used for production of electricity in the alternator. For each shift one attendant is required and for the whole day of three shifts, three attendants should be provided. As the management was having surplus man-power, the management placed eight persons who were working as mazdoors in Category-I or Category-II as attendants in the diesel generating sets, two persons in each shift, most of the time they had to idle away due to want of sufficient work. The concerned persons whose duties may be equivalent to those of attendants but they were designated as operators, to give them better status. As in the year 1986 there was no cadre scheme and the persons equivalent to Assistant Foreman and Foreman could not be designated as operators at that time. The word "Operators" used in the circular No. 42 had its own special meaning, the specific use for performing the duties of Electric Supervisor working as operator for the reason Grade 'C' and Grade 'B' had been sanctioned for such persons who are capable of repairing and maintenance of the alternators, switch gears, control panels, diesel engine, compressor etc. The aforesaid grades were not fixed for the persons performing the duties of attendants although designated as operators. The Indian Electricity Rules has to be complied with and the provisions of Rule 110 cannot be circumvented by entrusting with the duties of supervision, checking and inspection of alternators, control panels and switch gear besides the diesel engine and other parts connected with the D.G. Sets

installed in a colliery. The rule is very clear that adequate number of various supervisors and electricians should be deputed while electrical energy is being used. The detailed rules required to observe at the time of production of electrical energy and its distribution to different panels. The concerned workmen were in category-I and category-II in the year 1986 when they were placed at D.G. set designating them as operators to perform the duties of attendants. It is Submitted that they were loosely called 'Operators' as the job description for operators had not been specified by JBCCI and they were given promotion to Category-IV in the year 1990-91 to put them at par with electricians although they do not possess the wiremen's certificate as required for being placed as Electrician. As the concerned persons are not suitable for independently performing the jobs of Electrician having not possessed the necessary wireman certificate, they cannot be promoted to the post of electrician in Category-IV or Category-V and as they do not possess Electric Supervisory Certificate, they cannot be promoted to the post of Assistant Foreman (E) in Grade 'C' or Foreman (E) in Grade 'B'. The prescribed duties for the operators designated under the cadre scheme cannot be performed by the concerned persons although they were designated as operators, on account of their lack of qualifications, experience, knowledge and statutory requirement. Therefore, they cannot be placed in Technical Grade 'C' as demanded by them. The demand of the sponsoring union for giving them Grade 'C' which is given to Assistant Foreman (E) without having any elementary qualifications of wiremanship Certificates, will be illegal and unjustified and it will cause great resentment amongst the workmen working in the entire coal industry if the persons of category I and II will be in Technical and supervisory Grade 'C'. As such, the demand of the sponsoring union has no merit at all and the said workman cannot demand for technical and supervisory Grade 'C' and they are not entitled to any relief.

In rejoinder, to the management has stated almost same things which have been stated in their written statement.

4. Rejoinder has been filed on behalf of the concerned workman stating same thing as has been stated in the written statement filed earlier.

5. The management has produced MW-I-C.N. Chako who deposed in the court to substantiate the written statement filed by the management and he stated in examination-in-chief that "I am posted at Jitpur Colliery as Asstt. Manager (Personnel). I know the concerned workmen of this case. Presently they all are working as Attendants or Khalasie in D.G. Plant. D.G. Plant is meant for alternative power generation in case of power failure in the colliery. These who possess requisite qualification can only operate the power generation system. As per the statute only the electricians and electrical supervisors can

work as D.G. Operators in electrical side and on mechanical sides fitters and foreman having requisite qualification and experience look after the maintenance and operation of the system. For electricians requirement is that they should be matriculate having wiremen's Permit of high tension line and for electrical supervisor the requirement is they must posses electrical supervisor Certificate. None of the concerned workmen has the said requisite qualification. The claim of the concerned workmen for their placement in Tech. & supervisory Grade 'C' is not justified. Minimum category as prescribed for electricians as per Coal Wage Agreement is category-IV.

6. On behalf of the workmen WW-1- Y.N. Choudhary has been produced to substantiate the workmen's case. The concerned Workman WW-1 has stated in cross-examination at page-As per settlement dated 4-5-90 we had agreed that we will be placed in category-III w.e.f. 1-5-90. The company has already granted us category-III w.e.f. 1-5-90. Some of us are still in category-III and some of us are at category-IV prior to the settlement. After the settlement dated 4-5-90 there has not been further any settlement or any award regarding categorisation of our service. We are still accepting that settlement. We were not given any notice to repudiate the settlement. We have got no certificate under Indian Electricity Act. We are not concerned with maintenance of electrical equipments. In colliery fan attendant operates fan. Similarly pump operator operates pump. Fan Operator or Pump Operator gets category-II fitters are given category IV, V and VI. Asst. foreman gets Grade 'C' and Foreman gets Grade 'B'. The electrical fitter has to possess wiremen's Certificates under Electricity Act. Asstt. Foreman is required to possess supervisorship certificate in electric. Whenever there is any fault in the alternator or in any other part of the generator than Asstt. Foreman and Electrician comes for repairing of the same. "At page 3 the concerned workman WW-1 has stated that Mechanical Technician, Fitter etc. are requisitioned for repair of the diesel engine".

It shows that the concerned workmen have got no essential qualification under Indian Electricity Act for 'doing the job of alternator, electric repairing, D.G. Set operating.

As per documents filed from the side of the concerned workmen, Exts. W-1 to W-7 state clearly that D.G. Set Operators from 1001 kv. to 1500 kv. Tech. & supervisory or 'C' and above 1500 kv. Get Technical & Supervisory Gr. 'B'. But there is also qualification for getting grade 'C' and Grade 'B' for operating D.G. Set for which the concerned workman has stated in cross-examination that they have got no such qualification, so they cannot get Technical & Supervisory Grade 'C' or Grade 'B'. They are simply Attendants, but designated as Operators and as they have got no qualification prescribed under Indian Electricity Rules for wiremenship, they cannot be given

that very good and moreover MW-I has accepted that some authorization have been given category-IV and V. So, the management has considered, as per qualification and experience, to place them in category-IV and V, but not in Technical & Supervisory Grade.

In view of the discussions made above, the concerned workmen are not entitled to get any relief.

#### 7. Accordingly, I render following award—

The demand of the union for placement in Technical and supervisory Grade 'C' as per the decision approved by the standardization committee of JBCCI w.e.f. 29-5-92 in respect of Shri Y.N. Choudhary and 7 others D.G. Operators is not justified and so the concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2009

**कानून 1011.—ऑपरेटिंग विभाग अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की खाता 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार में बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधनात्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुमति में परिषिक्त ऑपरेटिंग विभाग में केन्द्रीय सरकार औपरेटिंग अधिकारी/अधिकारी न्यायालय सं। धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 24/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-03-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।**

[सं. एल-20012/230/98-आई.आर(सी.1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2009

**S.O. 1011.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.24/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, No.1 Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s BCCL Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-03-2009.**

[No. L-20012/230/98-IR(C-1)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, AT DHANBAD

Present : Shri Hari Mangal Singh, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute U/s. 10(1)(d)(2A) of I.D. Act. 1947

Reference No. 24 of 1999

**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of Angarpathera Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their Workman.

#### APPEARANCES

On behalf of the Workman : Mr. D. Mukherjee,  
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. R.N. Ganguly,  
Advocate..

State : Jharkhand.

Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad the 27th February, 2009.

#### AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/230/98-I.R. (C-I), dated, the 29th January, 1999.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Angarpathera Colliery of M/s. BCCL in not offering employment to Sri Arjun Bhua, Ex-W/Loader under para 9.4.2 of HCWA is justified? if not, to what relief the dependent son, Arjun Bhua, S/o late Bhukhal Bhua is entitled?"

2. In the Written Statement filed on behalf of the Workman it has been stated on behalf of the workman that Late Bhukhal Bhua was a taken over employee of Angarpathera Colliery under Katras Area of M/s B.C.C.L. Ltd. on 17-10-1971 and he was then engaged as wagon Loader at Angarpathera Colliery. Late Bhukhal Bhua died on 14-3-1982 in the colliery for which the death certificate was issued by the colliery doctor. It has been stated that his dependant son Shri Arjun Bhua could not apply instantaneously for employment as he was a minor and his mother late Kaushilwa Bhui was also an employee of the same Colliery but subsequently transferred to west Mudidh colliery under the same area. It has further been stated that the concerned workman after attaining the age of 18 years in the year 1994 applied for his own employment under B.C.C.L. under clause 9.4.2 of NCWA-II with all relevant documents along with identification certificate from M.L.A. of his constituency but the employer has not respondent to the legal demand of the workman. However, in course of conciliation proceeding before the A.L.C.(C), Dhanbad-I the employer through their written statement dated 14-5-96 in I.D. case No. 1/(203)/95-E3 asked for a certificate from Mukhiya/BDO of his home town regarding genuinity of Shri Arjun Bhua on the ground that the name of Shri Arjun Bhua who is an applicant for employment in

this case does not appear in form Pen-2. The above certificate from BDO/Mukhiya of the home town of Shri Arjun Bhua could not be submitted for the following reasons:-

(1) Shri Arjun Bhua was born and brought up at Angarpathera colliery as his deceased father and mother both were the employee of the same colliery and had permanently settled there, having no immovable property at his native village.

(2) the deceased mother of Shri Arjun Bhua, Late Kaushilwa Bhui was an employee of Angarpathera colliery but she was subsequently transferred to west Mudidh colliery under the same Area. She was issued Service excerpts in the year 1987 by the Management for furnishing the details of her son Shri Arjun Bhua and only married daughter Usha Bhui.

Similar family details was not submitted by Late Bhukhal Bhua as the system of service excerpts under B.C.C.Ltd. was introduced only in the year 1987.

(4) The declaration made by the deceased mother of Shri Arjun Bhua in the service excerpts is a sufficient document with the management to justify that Shri Arjun Bhua is the son of Late Bhukhal Bhua.

(5) The Management has full liberty to verify the genuiness of the relationship of Shri Arjun Bhua with Late Bhukhal Bhua through District or Police Authority.

(6) Shri Arjun Bhua has submitted the application for employment under B.C.C.L. as per prescribed norms after obtaining necessary certificate from Mukhiya and M.L.A. There is no reason for rejecting the certificate of Mukhiya and M.L.A. in this case particularly when it is acceptable in all other cases by the B.C.C.L.

It has been stated by the workman side that the action of the management of Angarpathera colliery in not offering employment to Shri Arjun Bhua is not justified and prayer has been made to pass an Award directing the management to provide employment to Shri Arjun Bhua under clause 9.4.2 of NCWA within a reasonable/stipulated period avoid further financial loss.

3. Management side also filed its Written Statement stating therein that the present reference is not legally maintainable. It has been stated that the demand for employment of relatives of workers in Public Sector Undertaking is illegal being unconstitutional and no one can have any right to demand for employment of his relatives save and except on compassionate ground. According to the management Bhukhal Bhua was a casual wagon loader at Angarpathera Colliery and he died on

14-3-82. He declared Smt. Kaushilwa Bhui as his wife and he nominated her for getting his provident fund etc. in the event of his death. In the Form Pen-Bhukhal Bhui did not declare any person as his son and, therefore the question of admitting the concerned person Arjun Bhui as his dependent son did not and cannot arise. Management have submitted that they consider the cases of employment of dependents on compassionate ground if the application is filed within reasonable time from the date of death of the workman. The raising of the present demand at this late stage several years after the death of Bhukhal Bhui is obviously not entertainable on account of delay and laches apart from being a case of doubtful in nature as his name does not appear in the Form Pen-2. It has further been stated on behalf of the management that the concerned person Sri Arjun Bhui has no right to raise any industrial dispute through any union when he was not a workman and late Bhukhal Bhui cannot raise any dispute after his death, as he was also not member of the sponsoring union during his life time. Under such circumstances, the sponsoring union has no right to raise any dispute on his behalf. It has been submitted on behalf of the management that for providing employment on compassionate ground on the strength of 9.4.2 of NCWA the eligibility condition must be fulfilled and in the case of the concerned person Sri Arjun Bhui failed to produce necessary documents from the Mukhiya of the village Panchayet duly accepted by the B.D.O. in support of his claim for consideration for his employment under compassionate ground as per provision of NCWA-2. They have submitted that management was justified in rejecting the claim of the concerned workman /person and prayer has been made to pass an Award holding the action of the management in not providing employment to Arjun Bhui as justified.

4. Both the sides have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paras of each other's Written Statement.

5. In order to substantiate their case of the workman side has produced and examined Arjun Bhui, the concerned person as WW-1 who has proved document marked as Ext. W-1 and W-2. Management also produced Sachidanand Singh who has been examined as MW-1 and proved documents marked as Ext. M-1 and M-2.

6. Ld. Counsel for the management argued that the concerned workman Arjun Bhui applied very late after the death of his father Dhukhal Bhui. So at belated stage he could not be considered for compassionate appointment. In this respect Ld. Counsel for the workman argued that Arjun Bhui was minor at the time of death of his father so he had not applied for employment and Ld. Counsel for the

workman also referred to a decision reported in 2007(4) JLJR page 145 wherein Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down that there is no time limit for seeking employment under Section 2(p), 2(s) and 18(3) of the I.D. Act regarding compassionate appointment and when no period of limitation was provided in the settlement then the circular issued prescribing a period of limitation for filing application for grant of compassionate appointment has no statutory force. So there is no force in the argument of the Ld. Counsel for the management because of the fact that the concerned workman had applied very late, his application could not be considered for compassionate appointment.

7. Ld. Counsel for the management argued that the concerned workman was not shown as dependant of the deceased employee Bhukhal Bhui so compassionate appointment could not be given because in so records of the company he has been shown as son. In this respect Ld. Counsel for the workman referred to a decision reported in (2008) 2 Supreme Court (L&J page 238 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down the following :—

“A. Employee's Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952- Ss. 6-A 6 and 5-D-Employees Pension Scheme, 1995—Paras 12 and 17-A -Pension-Entitlement to—Date of superannuation—Proper evidence regarding date of birth for the purpose of computing the date of superannuation, held, is the entry in the records of the employer company and not the entries in the records of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (Commissioner)—Hence, a worker who according to the records of the employer company continued to work and contribute to the Fund till her date of superannuation on a date subsequent to the coming into operation of the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 on 1-4-1993 and whose contributions were so accepted beyond the alleged superannuation date, held, eligible for pension, notwithstanding that according to the records of the Commissioner her alleged date of superannuation preceded the date of commencement of the Scheme—Further held, pension claim of such a worker on the basis of the entries in the employer's records would not amount to seeking belated correction of the date of birth in the Commissioner's records.”

This matter refers regarding Pension.

8. Ld. Counsel for the workman referred to a decision reported in 2005(3) JLJR page 160 in which Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand laid down the following :—

“Service—Law—Compassionate appointment—rejection of application on the ground that petitioner's name was not entered in the service book—in many cases the competent authority do not apply their mind and never

realise the difficulties of those dependants who starve because of the death of bread-earner-rejection of application by the competent authority on the ground that her name was not entered in the service book though she was admitted the legally married wife of the deceased is absolutely illegal, arbitrary, capricious and whimsical—respondents directed to immediately take a decision giving compassionate appointment to petitioner.”

In another decision reported in 2005(3) JLJR page 190 their Lordships of the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court laid down the following :-

“Labour and Industrial Law-Compassionate appointment—para 9-5-0 N.C.W. A.VI those who are minors at the time when their parents in employment die, should be provided with employment once they attain Majority—Scheme does not indicate that a minor has to apply within six months from the date of the deceased—petitioner's case to be re-considered.”

Ld. Counsel for the workman also referred to another decision reported in 2005(105) FLR 1067 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down the following :-

“Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Section 25 F—Effect of—Provisions of—To be complied with—If workmen had completed 240 days of service—workman in their evidence had to state specifically that they had worked for 240 days—Have to prove it—Pleadings are no substitute for proof.

Pleadings are no substitute for proof. No workman, thus took an oath to state that they had worked for 240 days. No document in support of the said plea was produced. It is, therefore not correct to contend that the plea raised by the respondents herein that they have worked continuously for 240 days was deemed to have been admitted by applying the doctrine of non-traverse. In any even the contention of the respondents having been denied and disputed, it was obligatory on the part of the respondents to add new evidence.”

9. In this respect concerned workman WW-1 has stated “I have filed certificate from Local M.L.A. My mother, Koushila Bhuini was working as wagon loader. I have filed service excerpt of my mother in which my name finds place.” In this respect Ld. Counsel for the management argued that the concerned workman has applied for appointment on the ground of death of his father Bhukhal Bhuia. In this respect WW-1 stated in cross-examination at page-2 “So far none has received money payable on account of provident fund and pension of my father.” It shows that he has not received money payable on account of provident fund and pension as son of his deceased father so that it can be presumed that he was his son.

10. Ld. Counsel for the workman argued that in the Service Excerpt of the concerned workman's mother

Kaushilla Bhuini his named has been shown as son and age as 21 years and also as per Ext. W-2 he has been shown as son of Kaushilla Bhuini. In this respect Ld. Counsel for the workman argued that Regional Labour Commissioner (C) has issued this letter regarding payment of gratuity of deceased Bhukhal Bhuia to Arjun Bhuia as Legal heir.

11. Ld. Counsel for the management argued that he has not filed any paper showing that he is the son of late Bhukhal Bhuia. In this respect Ld. Counsel for the workman argued that he never resided at his native village and he used to live with his father at Angarpathera Colliery of BCCL, Dhanbad, but he has not filed any paper regarding the certificate of birth showing son of Bhukhal Bhuia and also Voter's list, Ration Card have not been filed.

12. Another argument advance on behalf of the concerned workman is that his name has been found place in the Form Pen-2 of Bhukhal Bhuia because he was not born at that time but it contradicts Service Excerpts filed by the concerned workman of his mother Kaushilla Bhuini which was prepared on 8-6-87 and his date of birth was given as 21 years. It shows that he was very much born when Form Pen -2 was issued regardig father as per Ext. N-1. It shows that if he was son of Bhukhal Bhuia his name must have been shown in the Form Pen-2 of Bhukhal Bhuia. Moreover, there is also another ground for not applying. When he attained majority and his age was shown as 21 years in the Service Excerpt of his mother shows he was not minor at the time of death of his father Bhukhal Bhuia who died on 14-3-82. But he has applied for employment on compassionate ground in the year 1994. It shows the malafide intention of the workman and he procured certificate from Mukhiya only after the death of his father Bhukhal Bhuia and then applied for compassionate appointment. Moreover, Ext. W-1 only shows that Bhukhal Bhuia died on 14-3-82 and the concerned workman has not filed any paper regarding the payment of gratuity or P.F. of Bhukhal Bhuia to whom he alleges to be his father.

13. There is no singal paper regarding his relationship of father with Bhukhal Bhuia in the public records i.e. Voter's list, Ration Card, Death and Birth Certificate etc.

14. It shows that the concerned workman has not been able to prove that he was son of Bhukhal Bhuia. Therefore, on the death of Bhukhal Bhuia he could not be given compassionate appointment by the management.

15. In the result, the following Award is rendered:-

“The action of the management of Angarpathera Colliery of M/s. BCCL in not offering employment to Sri Arjun Bhuia Ex- W/Loader under para 9-4-2 of NCWA is justified. Consequently, Arjun Bhuia is not entitled to get any relief.”

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2009

**का.आ. 1012.—ऑफिसिकल विकाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की भाग 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार है। ये.सी.सी.एस के प्रबंधन के संबंध मिलेकरों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑफिसिकल विकाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ऑफिसिकल अधिकारण / अप्रभावशाली संस्था—I, धनबाद के चंडी (संख्या सं.-135/2000) को प्रकल्पित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।**

[सं. एस-20012/428/97-अवाद(सी-1)]

स्वेच्छा लक्ष्य चाहास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2009

**S.O. 1012.—**In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.135/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. I, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s.B.C.C. Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 16-3-2009.

[No. L-20012/428/97-IR(C-I)]

**SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer**

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10(1)(d)(2A) of I.D. Act.

**Reference No. 135 of 2000**

**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of Moonidih Area of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

**AND**

Their workmen

**Present :** Shri H. M. Singh, Presiding officer.

#### APPEARANCES

For the Employers : Shri H. Nath,  
Advocate.

For the Workmen : Shri S. C. Gour, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand. Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 23rd February, 2009

#### AWARD

2. By order No. L-20012/428/97-IR(C-I) dated 28-2-2000 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of

sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 16 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

"Kya National Coal Workers Congress ki mang ki S/Shri Damodar Prasad Saw, Prem Chand Poddar AVM Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar ko Category-IV se Category-V mein Padonpati kiya Jai Ukti Pad ke Liye Karmakaron ki Patra, Yogyata, Cadre Scheme AVM Chayan Vidhi Ityadi ke Anuroop Hain ? Yadi Haan to Karmakaron kis Raahat ke Patra Hain Tatha kis Tarikh se ?"

2. Written statement has been filed on behalf of the concerned workmen stating that S/Shri Damodar Pd. Saw, Prem Chand Poddar and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar have been working since long at Moonidih Project as Mechanical Fitters to the entire satisfaction of their superiors and put in unblemished record of service. Damodar Pd. Saw entered in Cat. IV on 12-9-85, Prem Chand Poddar on 15-11-86 and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar on 12-8-86. All the three workmen, apart from maritulates, are I.T.I. basis were offered employment in Mechanical Grade by BCCL. The D.P.C. was held in the year 1995 and the concerned workmen were superseded by their juniors, namely, Janardan Prasad, Bhim Gorian, Angad Singh and Ram Jatan Saw, who were promoted in Cat.V as Mechanical Fitter on 19-5-95. The concerned workmen were placed higher in promotion in Cat. IV then Janardan Pd. and others in order of seniority. The Cadre Scheme formulated by JBCCI for promotion from Cat. IV to V is on the basis of seniority-cum-merit. The members of D.P.C. formulated their own norms for promotion by-passing the main cadre scheme, formulated by JBCCI. The concerned workmen were not informed about their poor performance/unfitness by the management, before or after D.P.C. result was declared in May, 1995. The D.P.C. was a farce and only an eye-wash to promote blue eyed boys of the management. The management did not seek clarification from JBCCI to deviate from the well established norms laid down i.e. promotion on the basis of seniority-cum-merit. The management took unilateral decision by formulating their own norms, thereby, modified/relaxed criteria for promotion to juniors, when general candidates were to be promoted and were available. The management used offending criteria for promotion thereby using pick and choose policy to suit their convenience in abuse of colourable exercise of powers, resulting in victimisation of the eligible candidates. So, it has been prayed that the concerned workmen are entitled to be promoted from 1995 and also wages due to each of them.

3. The management has filed written statement stating that the present is not maintainable both on law and facts of the case. The concerned workmen are permanent employees of Moonidih project. Damodar Pd. Saw and Prem Chand Poddar obtained less mark than Janardan Prasad and others in the D.P.C. conducted for

promotion in category-V. Janardan Prasad and others were promoted as per recommendation of D.P.C. and the concerned workmen were not promoted as D.P.C. did not recommend their names for promotion. In this connection it is submitted that out of 90 candidates eligible for promotion only 28 have been promoted. The concerned workmen are not entitled for promotion in cat.-V as they were not found suitable by D.P.C. and they are not entitled to any relief.

In rejoinder it has been stated by the management that the D.P.C. did not find the concerned workmen fit for promotion in category-V and such there was no question of supersession as others were promoted on the basis of recommendation of the D.P.C. which recommended the names of 28 candidates out of 90 eligible candidates. So, they are not entitled for any promotion and back wages.

4. Rejoinder to the written statement filed by the management, the concerned workmen have admitted some facts and denied some facts stated in the management's written statement.

5. The concerned workmen have produced WW-1 who has proved documents Exts. W-1, W-1/1, W-2 and W-2/1.

The management has produced MW-1-Nand Kishore Jha who has proved documents as Ext. M-1 to M-5.

6. The concerned workmen, Damodar Prasad Shaw (WW-1) has stated in cross-examination that markings are made in DPC on the basis of experience, confidential report and trade test. It is true that by order dated 30-12-2000, I have already been promoted in category-V. Likewise the two other concerned workmen have also been promoted in category-V. It shows that they have been promoted in category-V and it has also been admitted in cross-examination at page 2 that D.P.C. marks on the basis of experience and confidential report and trade test. The documents filed by the management Exts. M-1 to M-5 show that the marking has been done by D.P.C. and after considering performance of each person 28 persons have been promoted and there also mark given regarding experience, trade test and confidential report and on that basis promotion was made by the management. It shows that the management has promoted 28 persons, as per cadre scheme after D.P.C., who were found eligible seeing their confidential report, experience and trade test.

7. In the result, the demand of the concerned workmen is not justified and they are not entitled to any relief.

This is my Award.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2009

का.आ. 1013.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मै. बी.सी.सी.

एल.के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण /श्रम न्यायालय संख्या-I, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं.-178/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/153/2001-आईआर(सी-I)]

स्वेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2009

S.O. 1013.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.178/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, No. I-Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 16-3-2009.

[No. L-20012/153/2001-IR(C-I)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10(1) (d) (2A) of the  
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

#### Reference No. 178 of 2001

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of  
Kustore Area of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their workmen

Present : Shri H. M. Singh, Presiding officer.

#### APPEARANCES

For the Employers : Shri H. Nath,  
Advocate.

For the Workmen : Shri S. C. Gour, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand. Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 24th February, 2009

#### AWARD

By order No. L-20012/153/2001-IR(C-I) dated 10-8-2001 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of BCCL, Kustore Area in not accepting the date of birth of Sh. Sahadeo Dhari, driver as year 1949 as recorded service in his original service records is just, fair & legal ? If not to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The concerned workman has filed written statement stating that Sahadeo Dhari was appointed on 17-10-1971 and in all the records of the establishment his date of birth was recorded as 1949 including Form 'B' Register of Burragarh colliery. Identity Card was issued to him in March, 1973 by BCCL management and in the column of date of birth 1949 is reflected. In the year 1987 he was issued service excerpt mentioning the same date of birth 1949 and the workman rightly returned one copy of the service excerpt to the employer by retaining one copy himself, as per guidelines issued in this regard and without raising any dispute in the matter of age etc. The age recorded at the time of employment in the year 1971 was carried over by the management from 1971 to 1998 when date of birth was arbitrarily changed by the management of Kustore colliery after transfer of the concerned workman from Buriladih project. Earlier in the year 1974 the workman was transferred by the management of Burragarh to Buriladih project and service excerpt issued by the management of Buriladih shows date of birth as 1949. In the year 1998 when the wrong recording of age of concerned workman, for the first time came to the notice of the workman he protested to the management of Muriliadih Colliery. Management of Muriliadih Colliery wrote a letter to the management of Burragarh and the manager, Burragarh Colliery informed the Manager, Buriladih on 14-12-98 that age/date of birth as per record of the colliery is 1949. Even on receipt of clarification from Burragarh management, the management of Buriladih delayed in restoring the matter, on one excuse or the other and also did not settle the matter. Thereafter a dispute was raised before the A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad, only to harass the workman for various reasons. The management of Buriladih colliery instead of solving/correcting date of birth on the basis of Form 'B' of Burragarh colliery, transferred his services to another Unit i.e. Kustore colliery to harass the concerned workman. The harassment to the concerned workman did not end there only, but the management of Kustore of BCCL superannuated him prematurely w.e.f. 1-7-2001 instead of allowing him to continue in service upto 1-7-2009 as per date of birth recorded in Form 'B' and other records of Burragarh colliery at the time of his initial appointment. Once age recorded at the time of initial appointment and reflects in all the other statutory records of the said colliery cannot be changed by the employer. Changing date of birth on the back of the

workman and premature superannuation from the service of the company 8 years ahead of actual date of retirement is not only bad in law but also unfair and unjustified. Under the circumstances it has been prayed that an award be passed in favour of the workman by directing the management to continue the concerned workman in service till 1-7-2009 with fall back wages.

3. Written statement has been filed on behalf of the management stating that the concerned workman is an employee of Kustore Area and working as Driver. He came on transfer from Buriladih colliery to Auto workshop, Kustore in the year 1996. In Form 'B' Register of Buriladih colliery his date of birth is recorded as 1941, i.e. 1-7-1941, which has been authenticated by him by putting his signature in the relevant column of Form 'B' Register, which is a statutory register. The same date of birth is recorded in all statutory records. The Members, Central Executive Committee, Rashtriya Mazdoor Sangh vide letter dated 23-6-1998 raised an industrial dispute regarding his age for the first time. Vide letter dated 1-8-2000 the Dy. Chief Personnel Manager, Kustore Area explained the facts of the case and prayed for its rejection. The present reference is out come of this dispute. It has also been stated that the concerned workman filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand which has been registered as case No. 992/2001. Before raising the dispute before the A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad on 23-6-98 the concerned workman never objected to the management nor raised any dispute regarding his age. Since he was appointed in 1972, the raising of dispute on 23-6-98 after delay of more than 26 years makes the demand a stale demand, which is not maintainable in view of various decisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts.

In rejoinder the management has stated in Form 'B' register is duly authenticated by the concerned workman, his date of birth has been recorded as 1941 and not 1949 as claimed by the union. It has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to pass the award that the action of the management of Kustore Area in not accepting the date of birth of Sahadeo Dhari, Driver as year 1949 is just, fair and legal and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

Rejoinder has been filed by the concerned workman in which it has been denied that the reference is not maintainable. Other things are repetition of facts which have been stated in written statement. It has been stated that the reference is made as per order of Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court at Ranchi.

4. In this respect the concerned workman has produced WW-1 Sahadeo Dhari who has proved documents Exts. W-1 to W-3. The management has produced MW-1 Anirudh Jha who has proved Exts. M-1 and M-2 and management also produced MW-2 Balkam Singh.

5. The main argument advanced on behalf of the workman is that date of birth has been recorded in the colliery as 1949 and not 1941. In this respect the concerned workman has stated in cross-examination that "In the year 1976 I was transferred from Burragarh colliery to Hurrallidih colliery. I signed on Form 'B' Register in which date of birth has been shown as 1941." He also stated—"I have got no paper to show that my date of birth is 1949." It shows that he has admitted his date of birth as 1941 and he has signed Form 'B' Register when he was transferred from Burragarh to Hurrallidih colliery.

6. Documents have been filed by the concerned workman. Ext. W-1 shows that there is manipulation in the figure '9'. It shows '1941' has been made '1949'. This also corroborates paper which has been filed by Sahadeo Dhari in which his date of birth seems to be done from 1941 to 1949. Moreover, the concerned states that he was driver and he was appointed as driver, but he has not filed any paper i.e. driving licence which shows date of birth. It shows that his date of birth is of the year 1941 and he has knowingly not filed driving licence for getting employment as driver with the management. Moreover, when he has admitted in cross-examination that when he was transferred from Burragarh colliery to Hurrallidih colliery his date of birth was mentioned in Form 'B' Register as 1941 and he has got no paper to show that his date of birth is 1949. It only shows his date of birth as 1941 because not filing of driving licence. The concerned workman signed Form 'B' Register being a literate person when he was transferred from Burragarh colliery to Hurrallidih colliery where his date of birth has been mentioned as 1941 by manipulating it from 1941 to 1949 because one can easily alter and manipulate '9' in English.

7. In view of discussions made above I come to the conclusion that the action of the management of BCCL, Kustore Area in not accepting the date of birth of Sahadeo Dhari, Driver, as year 1949, as recorded in his original service records, is justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

In the above manner the award is passed.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2009

**का.आ. 1014.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैं सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधसंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/अप्रम न्यायालय संघ्या-I, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संघ्या सं.121/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।**

[सं. एल-20012/57/96-आई.आर.(सी-1)  
स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2009

**S.O. 1014.—**In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.121/1997) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/ Labour Court No. I, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. C.C. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-3-2009.

[No. L-20012/57/96-IR(C-I)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10(1) (d) (2A) of the  
Industrial Disputes Act.

Reference No. 121 of 1997

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of  
Govindpur Project of M/s. C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their workmen

Present : Shri H. M. Singh, Presiding officer.

#### APPEARANCES

For the Employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate

For the Workmen : Shri B. N. Singh, Advocate

State : Jharkhand. Industry : Coal

Dated, the 26th February, 2009

#### AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/57/96-IR(C-I) dated 1-5-97 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the demand by the Union that the management of Govindpur Project of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd. is required to fix the pay of piece-rated workers, S/Shri Islam Ansari and 262 others (as per Annexure) in time-rated categories only after protecting the piece rated wages and SPRA is legal and justified ?"

ANNEXURE			1	2	3
Sl. No.	Name of Employee	Ticket No.			
1	2	3			
1.	Sri Islam Ansari	2072	37.	Sri Sarju Mahto	2381
2.	Sri Baiju Ram	2071	38.	Sri Mamta	2699
3.	Sri Bishnu Ganjhu	2427	39.	Sri Sukhram Munda	2870
4.	Sri Babuchand Manjhi	2014	40.	Sri Nikhil Munda	2887
5.	Sri Butiya	2168	41.	Sri Basudeo Bhuiyan	2378
6.	Sri Antu Gope	2166	42.	Sri Nasiruddin	2602
7.	Sri Mohan Mahto	2091	43.	Sri Ruplal Mehto	2131
8.	Sri Fagu Mahto	2167	44.	Sri Manjilal Mehto	2840
9.	Sri Raj Kishore	2037	45.	Sri Mahendra Prasad	2613
10.	Sri Sannu Mahto	2190	46.	Sri Ali Mia	2711
11.	Sri Daulat Ganjhu	2261	47.	Chandu Singh	2394
12.	Sri Immanuddin	2323	48.	Sri Birsa turi	2315
13.	Sri Ishwar Mahto	2142	49.	Sri Kartik Hazam	2627
14.	Sri Esraful Ansari	2361	50.	Sri Dheraj Misr	2657
15.	Sri Rahman Mia	2507	51.	Sri Mahesh Rabidas	2612
16.	Sri Manjilal Mahto	2059	52.	Sri Birsahi Chamar	2546
17.	Sri Bhikhu Mahto	2356	53.	Sri Dilchand Teli	2693
18.	Sri Haneef Mia	2636	54.	Jasim Mia	2668
19.	Sri Mahesh Rabidas	2079	55.	Sri Hari Meshi	2658
20.	Sri Sakra Mahto	2330	56.	Sri Arbind Singh	2843
21.	Sri Khakpat Mahto	2351	57.	Sri Ridal Turi	2938
22.	Sri Radha Kishun	2158	58.	Riyas Mia	2896
23.	Sri Mohan	2159	59.	Sri Teleshwar Mehto	2848
24.	Sri Jugal Mahto	2343	60.	Sri Hemlai Mehto	2900
25.	Sri Mukhtar Ansari	2354	61.	Sri Rajkumar Bouri	2303
26.	Sri Jaggu	2161	62.	Sri Ramchandra Prajapati	2336
27.	Sri Birbal Manjhi	2068	63.	Sri Parsadi Sao	2901
28.	Sri Parmeshwar Mahto	2045	64.	Sri Chhakam Mehto	2899
29.	Sri Kailash Mandal	2309	65.	Sri Dhaniram Mehto	2340
30.	Sri Satar Mian	2865	66.	Sri Khirodhar Mehto	2338
31.	Sri Itwari Mahuli	2696	67.	Sri Somar Mehto	2358
32.	Sri Harilal Mahto	2286	68.	Sri Sukar Mallah	2428
33.	Sri Bihal Rabidas	2285	69.	Sri Sukar Mehto	2445
34.	Sri Ramdhani Mahto	2729	70.	Sri Gaisuddin	2706
35.	Sri Ganesh Singh	2363	71.	Sri Rameshwar Prajapati	2332
36.	Sri Dineshwar Mahto	2380	72.	Sri Tahir Hussain	2234
			73.	Sri Rati Mehto	2335
			74.	Sri Tulsi Ganjhu	2429

1	2	3	1	2	3
75.	Sri Dase Manjhi	2461	113.	Sri Bigan Manjhi	2274
76.	Sri Sukro Orasen	2530	114.	Sri Kartik Mehto	2284
77.	Sri Lakshman Prasad	2039	115.	Sri Benjamin Aind	2715
78.	Sri Sunder Singh	2134	116.	Sri Jagdish Mehto	2722
79.	Sri Ghanshyam Rajak	2187	117.	Surmali Mis	2759
80.	Sri Falguni Masem	2095	118.	Bhukhan Mehto	2713
81.	Sri Ram Naresh	2468	119.	Sri Jabir Mia	2721
82.	Sri Nasruddin Ansari	2169	120.	Sri Raghunath Bhuihar	2732
83.	Sri Md. Rayuf	2786	121.	Sri Rameshwar Bhuiya	2061
84.	Sri Motilal Kewat	2292	122.	Sri Amar nath	2384
85.	Sri Balgovind Ravidas	2283	123.	Sri Lakhni Mahto	2041
86.	Sri Raju Prasad	2042	124.	Sri Yusuf Ansari	2700
87.	Sri Govind Mehto	2353	125.	Sri Nirmal Meshi	2397
88.	Sri Narayan Mehto	2357	126.	Sri Ramkumar Prajapati	2034
89.	Sri Nasib Mian	2845	127.	Sri Sanu Gope	2337
90.	Sri Bisan Karmali	2506	128.	Sri Sambhu Mahto	2446
91.	Sri Moti Ram	2136	129.	Sri Majahim Mian	2872
92.	Sri Janki Mehto	2593	130.	Sri Harilal Kumar	2022
93.	Sri Basdeo Mahuli	2586	131.	Sri Ram Das Bhuiyam	2134
94.	Sri Baleshwar Mahto	2571	132.	Sri Lusi Mahto	2096
95.	Sri Lakho Mehto	2368	133.	Sri Madusudan Barhi	2836
96.	Sri Tuntun Hasan	2694	134.	Sri Biharilal Nayak	2815
97.	Sri Basdeo Mehto	2770	135.	Sri Ruplal	2417
98.	Sri Aziz Mia	2771	136.	Sri Rameshwar	2888
99.	Sri Gantur Munda	2411	137.	Sri Bhagtu Sao	2038
100.	Sri Rameshwar Mehto	2088	138.	Sri Laldeo Singh	2126
101.	Sri Mathura Rabidas	2254	139.	Sri Chandrika Prasad Mahto	2150
102.	Sri Banshi Singh	2415	140.	Sri Tekaman Mahto	2355
103.	Sri Kirat Mehto	2034	141.	Sri Ram Das	2402
104.	Sri Laxman Mehto	2659	142.	Sri Rathe	2804
105.	Sri Alisen Sekh	2712	143.	Sri Nakul Mahuli	2621
106.	Sri Moti Gope	2141	144.	Sri Asgar	2452
107.	Sri Bendhen Mehto	2248	145.	Sri Ram Pyare Khuihar	2734
108.	Sri Ramn Munda	2183	146.	Sri Alibakash	2697
109.	Sri Jainath	2954	147.	Sri Asruddin	2594
110.	Sri Sonaram Mehto	2044	148.	Sri Rameshwar Bhiyan	2731
111.	Sri Nanu Mehto	2064	149.	Sri Jagdish	2203
112.	Sri Khaita Sao	2350	150.	Sri Narilal Sao	2345

1	2	3	1	2	3
151.	Sri Anant Mahto	2987	189.	Sri Md. Muslim	2164
152.	Sri Satar Mia	2999	190.	Sri Ranayyan	2322
153.	Sri Azad Akhtar	2388	191.	Sri Sakru Mahto	2003
154.	Sri Ram Kishan Dusadh	2276	192.	Sri Ishwar Lal Mahto	2344
155.	Sri Fulchand Mahto	2999	193.	Sri Sabebuddin Mia	2690
156.	Sri Bigan Rabidas	2144	194.	Sri Rajendra Kumar Das	2963
157.	Sri Bholi Mahto	2267	195.	Sri Birju Manjhi	2607
158.	Sri Rajkumar Yadav	2483	196.	Sri Jagdish	2148
159.	Sri Sahban Ansari	2362	197.	Sri Awadhesh Mistry	2478
160.	Sri Rajesh Bhuiyan	2058	198.	Sri Fulendra Prajapati	2333
161.	Sri Kisberi Singh	2060	199.	Sri Sukhdeo Manjhi	2067
162.	Sri Harilal Pandit	2787	200.	Sri Sanichar Munda	2614
163.	Sri Mahendra Mahto	2047	201.	Sri Jyoti Bouri	2189
164.	Sri Jamaluddin	2790	202.	Sri Lakman Mia	2497
165.	Sri Lakhoo keiry	2825	203.	Sri Jamuna Gope	2591
166.	Sri Chetlal Mahto	2617	204.	Sri Raghu Modi	2766
167.	Sri Mahabir Manjhi	2160	205.	Sri Etwa Munda	2133
168.	Sri Dasrath Bhagat	2449	206.	Sri Samara-II	2317
169.	Sri Md. Khalil	2181	207.	Sri Salim Ansari	2542
170.	Sri Prasuram	2326	208.	Sri Kathina Bhuiya	2850
171.	Sri Shankar Mahto	2140	209.	Sri Teklal Mahto	2545
172.	Sri Karu Chamar	2597	210.	Sri Bishwanath Beldar	2113
173.	Sri Khursid Alam	2813	211.	Sri Sitaram Singh	2860
174.	Sri Raju Dusadh	2127	212.	Sri Ram Autar Dewar	2736
175.	Sri Pelus Lakara	2940	213.	Sri R. Maridas	2033
176.	Sri Dasrath Manjhi	2063	214.	Sri Tufani Singh	2180
177.	Sri Mahabir Mahto	2369	215.	Sri Ranjee Nanis	2404
178.	Sri Dildar Mian	2874	216.	Sri Lallu Nomia	2774
179.	Sri Ram Sewak Singh	2879	217.	Sri Suresh Kumar Ram	2789
180.	Sri Kamruddin	2724	218.	Sri Ali Mohammad	2553
181.	Sri Sukhen Paul	2321	219.	Sri Rajendra Ram	2513
182.	Sri Dasrath Mahto	2367	220.	Sri Rameshwar	2201
183.	Sri Binod Kumar	2849	221.	Sri Lekhan Ram	2289
184.	Sri Sitaram	2511	222.	Sri Rajendra Rewani	2510
185.	Sri Fulchand Tatwa	2483	223.	Sri Subash Kumar Kahar	2826
186.	Sri Dwarika Mistry	2656	224.	Sri Raja Ram Sao	2491
187.	Sri Narendra Sharma	2149	225.	Sri Go Kabiraj	2585
188.	Sri Gajendra Mahto	2152	226.	Sri Nageshwar Mahto	2456

1	2	3
227.	Sri Ashim Mohammad	2379
228.	Sri Ram Prakash Singh	2035
229.	Sri Md. Asad	2499
230.	Sri Ram Nandan	2469
231.	Sri Amrit Mahto	2342
232.	Sri Ganesh Sundhi	2385
233.	Sri Amrit Murmu	2153
234.	Sri Prem Ganjan	2450
235.	Sri Majrul Haque	2611
236.	Sri Ishwar Paswan	2138
237.	Sri Ram Dhani Ram	2410
238.	Sri Kishun Lal Yadav	2282
239.	Sri Badruddin	2501
240.	Sri Krishna	2453
241.	Sri Ram Autar	2463
242.	Sri Sanjay Kumar Singh	2505
243.	Sri Dwarika Singh	2466
244.	Sri Tajuddin Mia	2387
245.	Sri Balgovind Nayak	2401
246.	Sri Tileshwar Prajapati	2457
247.	Sri Nisan Singh	2634
248.	Sri Prahlad Kumar Chati	2479
249.	Sri Churawan Mahto	2769
250.	Sri Jhawan Mahto	2001
251.	Sri Loknath Mahto	2007
252.	Sri Gopinath Manjhi	2024
253.	Sri Harbhajan Singh	2026
254.	Sri Shyama Mahto	2048
255.	Sri Tejal Mahto	2098
256.	Sri Chunilal Mahto	2097
257.	Sri Churaman Ganju	2101
258.	Sri Budhan Chamar	2298
259.	Sri Tulshi Gope	2021
260.	Sri Niyamat Mia	2032
261.	Sri Mallu Mahto	2050
262.	Sri Alimuddin	2023
263.	Sri Salik Mahto	2089

2. As per written statement of the workmen it has been stated that Islam Ansari and 262 other workmen are time-rated category workmen, working from piece-rate to time-rate of Govindpur Project of M/s. C.C. Ltd. They have been converted from piece-rate to time-rate and after conversion into time-rate, they were regularised in time-rate not in proper category as per nature of their work and designation required for the same between 1994 and onwards. It has been stated that the concerned workmen after their conversion into time-rate from the dates of their respective conversion, were placed in time-rated category and the management started them paying initial starting basic pay/wages of Category-I prescribed for time-rate. As per NCWA-IV they were legally required to be placed in their respective time-rated categories prescribed for their respective designation as per nature of their work and were to be paid their respective pay/wages fixing their pay/wages in their respective categories after protecting their pay/wages alongwith S.P.R.A. payable to them immediately before their respective conversion in time rate which the management disregarding rule, violating provisions of payment of wages Act, 1936, relevant NCWA and Certified Standing Orders denied to give them. The issue relating to fixation of the pay of the concerned workmen in time-rate in their respective time-rate categories as per nature of their work and designation prescribed for the same by protecting their respective piece-rated pay/wages including SPRA payable to them immediately before their conversion in time-rate remained under discussion for long but the management did not fix their respective pay/wages including SPRA on some pretext or the other. It has been stated contrary to para 5 in respect of the concerned workmen figuring in the present case, the management in totally similar nature of dispute pending in C.G.I.T. No. 2, Dhanbad arising out of Reference No. 209/87 entered into settlement with the union 'United Coal Workers Union' on the basis of which an Award was passed by CGIT No. 2, Dhanbad in Reference No. 209/87.

One of the terms of the aforesaid compromise settlement speaks interalia that in general, such cases will be settled in Central Coalfields Ltd. On the basis of the terms of compromise settlement which was submitted in the aforesaid Industrial Tribunal. Other terms of the settlement are enumerated in sub-paras.

(a) P. R. Group wages including SPRA if paid before 1-1-86 to the concerned workmen figuring in Ref. No. 209/87 will be protected in the daily rated category in which the concerned workmen figuring in Ref. No. 209/87 placed from the date in Daily rated category.

(b) After fixing the basic pay of the concerned workmen figuring in Ref. No. 209/87 in the manner stated in sub-para (a) above, the basic pay of the concerned workmen will be determined by granting annual increments and fixation under NCWA-IV as on 1-1-90 and the

concerned workmen will be deemed to have been regularised in their respective daily rated category/pay scale w.e.f. 1-1-90.

(c) Consequent to the fixation of workmen w.e.f. 1-1-90 as per sub-para (a) and (b) above, the concerned workmen will be paid arrears from 1-1-90 till now i.e. 20-5-92 by granting them annual increments and they will continue subsequently in such pay scale and with such fixation of pay and consequential benefits of annual increments and allowances as per NCWA-IV.

(d) Arrears as referred in sub-para (c) will be paid by the management to the concerned workmen, 72 in number, within three months from the date of accepting of the joint compromise petition by the Hon'ble Tribunal.

It has also been stated by the concerned workmen that in this regard the management agreed with the sponsoring union figuring in Ref. No. 209/87 to protect the pay/wages of piece-rated workers in their respective categories while fixing their respective pay/wages after their conversion from piece-rate to time-rated categories and in the event of delay the management will grant them arrears of wages by allowing them benefit of annual increments for the delayed period.

It has also been stated that when the demand of sponsoring union for fixing wages of the concerned workmen in time rate by protecting their wages paid in piece-rate immediately before their conversion in time-rate was not settled by the management inspite of their long requests, the sponsoring union was left with no other alternative than to raise industrial dispute before A.L.C. (C), Hazaribagh, who tried his best to get the dispute settled as per rule and based on the joint compromise filed in Ref. No. 209/87 referred to above, but the management did not settle the dispute in conciliation and on failure of conciliation, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour has referred the dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal. It has been stated that the action of the management in not giving protection of wages to the concerned workmen figuring in the dispute connected with the above reference while fixing their wages at the time of their conversion in time rate as per nature of their work and respective designations prescribed for the same is unjustified besides being illegal and suffers from vice of discrimination with them in as much as that in totally similar nature of case, the management gave benefit of fixation of wages and other consequential benefits after conversion of 72 workmen figuring in Ref. No. 209/87 in time-rate by giving them protection of wages drawn by them in piece-rate before their conversion in time-rate as stated above. Under the facts and circumstances stated above, the demand by the union that the management of Govindpur Project of M/s. E.C. Ltd. is required to fix the pay of piece-rated

workers, S/Shri Islam Ansari and 262 others in time-rated categories only after protecting the piece-rated wages and SPRA is legal and justified and the concerned workmen are legally entitled to receive arrears on account of their wages and other consequential benefits.

3. The management has filed written statement stating that the piece-rated workers remain in Group-I and they are paid wages of different groups according to nature of jobs performed by them and the quantity of work load given by them. Thus, the piece-rated wages will become variable dependings upon the deployment of piece-rated workers on different kinds of piece-rated jobs. It has also been submitted that whenever the piece-rated workers are engaged on the jobs like cutting and loading coal, they are paid the highest group wages of Group VA whereas when they perform the jobs of clay cartridge maker or any other general cutting job like earth cutting, they get the Group-I wages. They get group-III wages while in the opencast workings as overburden remover. They are required to give the minimum work load prescribed for such group so as to enable them to earn group wages. The concerned workmen were initially recruited as piece-rated workers and they are entitled for Group-I wages as the management cannot pay them less than that but they may get higher grade wages whenever they are deployed on different kinds of jobs at different periods of time and they give different work load according to the nature of jobs and facilities available for executing such job. Whenever any piece-rated worker is converted to time rated category, he is to be put as general mazdoor in Category-I which is equivalent to Group-I and he is regularised in a particular time-rated jobs on the basis of the skill possessed by him and on the basis of his efficiency in performance of time rated jobs of different kinds. Whenever any time rated worker having put as general mazdoor in Category-I, is deployed as helper to the mechanical fitter or to electrician, he gets category-II wages and on being promoted, he gets category-III wages. If he is regularised as fitter by virtue of possessing knowledge and skill and efficiency, he may get category-IV wages as well. If he is capable of passing the Wireman certificate, he may be put as electrician and he may get category-IV wages. The concerned workmen were piece-rated workers and as such, they were entitled to Group I wages and, accordingly, they were put as general mazdoor in time rated jobs in Category-I at the time initial stage. After getting certain training and performing certain jobs they acquire skill and were promoted to different categories jobs and, accordingly, they were fixed on different categories according to nature of jobs performed by them. It has been stated that the management has properly fixed the concerned workmen according to the rules of fixation

and the claim of the workmen have no merit at all and they are not entitled to any relief.

In rejoinder the management has stated more or less same things as have been stated in the written statement. It has been stated that the settlement referred by the sponsoring union was relevant for the Reference No. 209/87 and in the present the said settlement is not relevant and the concerned workmen cannot claim similar right or similar privilege or similar rules of fixation. It has been prayed that the Tribunal be pleased to pass an award holding that the concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief.

4. Rejoinder to the written statement of the management has been filed by the workmen stating almost same facts which have been stated in written statement. It has been denied that the settlement referred by the sponsoring union in Ref. No. 209/87 is not relevant for the purpose of the present case, and the concerned workmen cannot claim similar right or similar privilege or similar rules of fixation. It has been prayed that an award be passed in favour of the workmen.

5. The concerned workmen have produced WW-1-U. K. Pandey who has been proved Ext. W-1 and W.W.-2 Badruddin, one of the concerned workmen. The management has produced Sudipta Patra as MW-1 to substantiate its case.

6. The main argument advanced on behalf of the workmen is that in Reference No. 209/87 there was a settlement by the same management and the workmen in which protection was given from piece-rated workers to time-rated category as per the Ext. W-1 which has been issued on 9-5-90 it has been mentioned that M/s. S.C.C. Ltd., Ranchi Headquarters agreed that piece-rated category workers be given time-rated job and their pay protection be given.

In this respect learned counsel of the management argued that WW-2, concerned workman, has stated in cross-examination at page 2 that SPRA are admissible only to those who are working as piece-rated workers. It is true that piece-rated workers come within Group-I. Piece-rated workers are not being promoted. Some of the concerned workmen are placed presently in different categories upto Category-VI. They are getting the wages of their respective categories. They are getting the annual increments also. It only shows that the management gives payment according to categories of workers and it also true that piece-rated workers are not being promoted.

WW-1 U. K. Pandey stated that it is true that for piece-rated workers there is no promotional avenue available. If the concerned workmen would have remained as piece-rated workers they would have been in piece-rated workers. But of course from time to time they would have been provided annual increments.

MW-1-Sudipta Patra in cross-examination at page 2 that a case of time-rated workers converted from piece-rated workers was referred to Tribunal which was settled by the management. It seems that the management's witness has admitted the settlement in Reference No. 209/87 in which piece-rated workers have been given SPRA pay protection, so the same management cannot deny and discriminate their workers in different way. Moreover, when there is a circular issued by M/s. S.C.C.L. Ranchi as per Ext. W-1 for conversion of piece-rated workers to time-rated workers they should be given SPRA and pay protection and pay protection.

It shows that the management is discriminating its workmen as it has got settlement with some of the workmen giving them SPRA and pay protection from piece-rated to time-rated, but they are denying the same to others.

7. By a Petition dated 31-10-2008 the workman have stated that due to delay having been made after conclusion of the evidence of workmen on 19-9-2002 and deliberate delay having been made by the management, a large number of workmen of the above reference are found not interested to pursue their cases on account of transfer of many of them to other places or retirement of many of them in normal course or under V.R.S. and on account of death of some of them etc. such workers figure ar serial numbers 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 40, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 63, 68, 69, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 83, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 153, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 178, 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, 191, 193, 194, 195, 197, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 214, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 235, 237, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 246, 247, 248, 251, 252, 253, 260, 263 and they have requested to delete the names of workmen figuring against serial numbers mentioned in Annexure to Schedule of reference.

8. In view of the above facts and circumstances discussed above, I come to the conclusion that the demand of the Union that the management of Govindpur Project of M/s. Central Coal Fields Ltd. is required to fix the pay of piece-rated workers S/Sri Islam Ansari and 262 others (as per annexure) in time-rated categories only after protecting the piece-rated wages and SPRA is legal and justified. The management is directed to implement the award with retrospective effect within 30 days from the date of publication of the award, deleting the names of workmen figuring against serial numbers mentioned in the award.

This is my award.

H. N. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2009

**का.आ. 1015.—औद्योगिक विभाग अधिनियम, 1947.** (1947 का 14) की भारा 17 के अनुसरण में कौशलीय सरकार में बी.सी.सी.एस. के प्रवर्तनों के संबंध में कौशलीय सरकार और उनके कौशलीय के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विभाग में कौशलीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण/अम न्यायालय सं. I, धनबाद के पास (संख्या सं. 290/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो कौशलीय सरकार को 16-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/140/2000-आर. आर (सी.आर.)]

स्नेह लता जावास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2009

**S.O. 1015.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref No.290/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. I, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 16-03-2009.**

[No. L-20012/140/2000-IR(C-I)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10 (1) (d) (2A) of I.D. Act.

Reference No. 290 of 2000.

**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of Block-II Area of M/s. B.C.C.Ltd.

And

Their workman.

Present : Shri H. M. Singh, Presiding Officer.

#### APPEARANCES

For the Employers : Shri S.N. Sinha, Advocate.

For the Workman : Shri Rajiv Ranjan, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand. Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 26th Februray, 2009

#### AWARD

1. By Order No. L-20012/140/2000-IR(C-I) dated 27-9-2000 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Block-II Area of M/s. BCCL in not referring Smt. Kaushalya Kamin for determination of her age by the medical board and superannuating her with effect from 15-9-96 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

2. The concerned workman has filed written statement stating that Kaushalya Kamin was a permanent employee of Block II Open Cast Project working there as a Wagon Loader and her date of birth was wrongly recorded in the records of the management. This fact was not known to her as she is illiterate. The service excerpt which were issued to all workmen of the Company in the year 1987 was not issued to her and as such she could not put her objection about her wrong date of birth as recorded in the management's record. When she came to know about the wrong entry of her date of birth, the union was informed immediately and after receiving the information the union made an enquiry and found that the date of birth of the concerned workman has been wrongly recorded in the service record. The union demanded from the management for rectification of date of birth of the workman concerned after ascertaining the age of the workman concerned through Apex Medical Board under the provisions of Implementation Instruction No. 76 of J.B.C.C.I. The union discussed the issue along with the management in several meetings and the management gave assurance for ascertaining the age of the concerned workman. It has also been stated that the husband of Kaushalya Kamin, namely, Kalia Bhuria is also a permanent workman of M/s. BCCL and the age of her husband is 42 years, but the management superannuated the concerned workman w.e.f. 15-9-96. There is a glaring difference in the appearance of the workman concerned and the age recorded in the register of the management. The workman concerned has been superannuated by the management although she has not attained the age of superannuation i.e. 60 years. So the superannuation of the workman concerned is illegal and unjustified. It has been demanded that the action of the management in not referring the concerned workman for assessment of the age by the Medical Board and superannuating her w.e.f. 15-6-96 is illegal and unjustified. It has also been prayed that the management be directed to assess her age by Medical Board and to allow her to resume duty with retrospective effect with back wages.

3. Written statement has been filed on behalf of the management stating that the concerned workman declared her date of birth as 15-9-1936 as the time of her appointment as wagon loader. She was superannuated after attaining the age of 60 years as per provision of Certified Standing Orders of the company. As such the action of the management in superannuating the

concerned workman w.e.f. 15-9-96 is legal, valid and justified. It has been submitted that the concerned workman accepted her superannuation and after two years of her superannuation the present dispute has been raised at the instigation of some interested persons. She made a demand for getting her age assessed by the Medical Board and on the basis of age so assessed, she wanted her date of birth corrected and to allow her to resume her duties after getting aside the order of superannuation. It has been submitted that the age/date of birth recorded in the Form 'B' Register is conclusive for deciding the time of superannuation according to the provisions of Certified Standing Orders as because the Form 'B' Register is a statutory document maintained u/s. 48 of the Mines Act, 1952 and the age/date of birth recorded in the said register is presumed to be genuine and conclusive as per provision of law. The concerned lady failed to disclose any ground for sending her to the Medical Board for assessment of her age under any provision of law. The sponsoring union made an attempt to take advantage of the JBCCI Circular No. 76 which is the procedural law to be taken into consideration at the time of correction of the date of birth in case it is considered fit case for getting the age assessed by the Apex Medical Board. It has been stated that the demand made at the fag end of retirement for correction of date of birth is without any merit and the same is liable to be summarily rejected and the action of the management in refusing to refer the concerned workman to Apex Medical Board for assessment of her age with a view to correct her date of birth entered in the Form 'B' Register is legal and justified.

In rejoinder it has also been stated by the management that the present reference is not arising out of any industrial dispute. It has been denied that the date of birth recorded in the records of the company was incorrect and the concerned lady was not aware of the same as she is illiterate. It has also been denied that the service excerpt was not issued to the concerned lady. It has been stated that regarding superannuation of the concerned lady the age of her husband may be less than her own age and the circumstances under which they married with each other it is not known to the management and the management has no concern to enquire about the family matters of different workman. It has been prayed the award be passed holding that the concerned lady is not entitled to any relief.

The workman has filed rejoinder denying the facts stated in the written statement filed by the management. It has also been stated that the concerned workman demanded to correct her date of birth in Form 'B' Register through her union. It has also been mentioned that there is a provision in the JBCCI Circular that for ascertaining actual age of a workman concerned, the workman should be referred to the Medical Board constituted by the company and the concerned workman is also demanding

assessment of her age through the Medical Board which is legal and justified. It has been prayed that the award be passed in favour of the workman.

4. The concerned workman examined herself as WW-1 to substantiate her case.

The management has produced MW-1-N.L. Pandey who has proved documents marked Ext. M-1 and M-2.

5. The concerned Workman, WW-1, stated in cross-examination at page 2 "I have not filed any proof regarding making representation, one year prior to my retirement." It only shows that at the fag end of her service, she represented to the management for correction of her age. In this respect the management has referred 2001 Lab.I.C.28 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down correction of date of birth-controversy over, raised by employee long after joining service-Birth date determined by employer in accordance with service Rules or General instructions issued-No typographical or arithmetical error-No interference by the High Court in exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction. Hon'ble Supreme Court also laid down entries made in certificate issued by school authorities and employer-whether conclusive in question of fact and correction in service record long after joining service, particularly when employee is on verge of retirement-Not to be accepted generally. The management also referred (2007) (113) FLR 104 (Jharkhand High Court) in which Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court laid down that the age declared by the petition at the time of appointment and recorded in Form 'B' which was consequently over written as 21 Single Judge held it as 4-5-1952 on the basis of matriculation certificate—matriculation certificate was in the name of another person-Single Judge has erred in law in directing to act upon over written Form 'B'. A disputed question of fact cannot be decided in writ jurisdiction. Learned counsel of the management also referred 2007 (114) FLR 495 (Allahabad High Court) in which Hon'ble High Court laid down that date of birth was wrongly recorded in service Book and the petitioner was illiterate lady, has not passed Higher School Examination. Her representation for correction of date of birth at the fag end of her service not maintainable. Date of birth recorded in service book to be treated as authentic.

6. Learned representative of the workman argued that MW-1 in cross-examination at page 2 stated—"it is true that in the year 1987 Kaushalya Kamin was not issued with service excerpt. There is other document not only service excerpt as per written statement of the workman. She joined in the year 1973 and as per company's rule I.D. Card was also issued in which the same date of birth has been mentioned. There are other paper/papers in which date of birth is mentioned, and it has been clearly stated by MW-1 that as per Ext. M-1 the date of appointment of the concerned workman is 31-1-73 and the date of birth has been mentioned as 15-9-1936. The Form 'B' Register

and Service Excerpt show that these were prepared when the person concerned entered in the service of the company. Moreover, the concerned workman took payment after retirement and she stated in cross-examination at page-2 that he worked till September, 1996. Though it has been admitted that she had represented to the management that her age was incorrectly mentioned, but no application has been proved before retirement for correction of her age. Accordingly to her, she has no proof for making representation one year prior to her retirement. When she got retirement notice she represented for medical examination as it has been stated in cross-examination that after receipt of notice of superannuation she made representation before the management for medical examination. It only shows that when notice of superannuation was received then she moved application for correction of age and as per law laid down correction of date of birth at the fag end of service cannot be allowed.

Another ground which has been argued by the learned counsel of the workman that as per service except of her husband, Kalia Bhuria, her age would be 32 years. But this argument has got no force because the date of birth of any workman is accepted which has been mentioned in service excerpt.

7. The concerned workman after her retirement represented before the management and got all superannuation benefits, so no question for referring her for assessment of date of birth/age does not arise and the action of the management was justified in not referring her for determination of her age by the Medical Board is justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

In the above manner the award is passed.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2009

**का.आ. 1016.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947** (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में केन्द्रीय सरकार में गी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतात्र के संबद्ध नियमों और उनके कार्यकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण/ब्रम्म न्यायालय सं. I भवनवाद के पंचाट (सदर्म सं. 70/1995) को प्रत्याहित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एस-20012/268/94-अर्थ आर (सं-1)]  
स्नेह लता जावास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2009

**S.O. 1016.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref No.70/1995) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour**

Court No. I, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-3-2009.

[No. L-20012/268/94-IR(C-1)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, AT DHANBAD

PRESENT : Shri Hari Mangal Singh, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

Reference No. 70 of 1996.

**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of Bhowra (S) Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

#### APPEARANCES

On behalf of the workman : Mr. Kamlesh Singh,  
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. H. Nath,  
Advocate

State : Jharkhand : Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 27th Februray, 2009

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/268/94-IR (Coal-I), dated, the 21st June, 1995.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bhowra (S) colliery of M/s. BCCL is justified in dismissing Sri Saran Bouri ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled ?"

2. The case of the workman as per W.S. filed on behalf of the concerned workman is that the workman concerned was working as a Line Mazdoor in 28 No. Kheda, Bhowra (S) Colliery under M/s. BCCL and he was absent from his duty from 8-6-1984 due to the mental derangement and inspite of the medical treatment provided the concerned workman did not come into his sound mind. On 5-6-90 the Medical Board concerning the assessment of the mental stability of the concerned workman, his wife Anni Bourin took him before the Medical Board in Jealgora Colliery. But the concerned workman due to mental derangement fled away from the hospital. As a result the

Medical Board could not be held. The wife of the concerned workman again intimated to the management on 7-6-90. The wife of the workman concerned again and again requested the management for constitution of the medical Board to assess the derailment of the mind of the concerned workman but the management failed to do so and dismissed the concerned workman from employment. It has been alleged that the concerned workman and his wife was not informed about the dismissal of the concerned workman. However, the wife of the concerned workman learnt from the ALC(C), Dhanbad on 2-9-1993 about the dismissal of the concerned workman. She requested the management again and again to recall the dismissal order and to constitute the Medical Board. But her request was ignored. It has been further submitted on behalf of the workman that the concerned workman was admitted under the treatment of Dr. Shailendra Kumar in Devis Institute of Neuro Psychiatry, Boreya Road, Kanke, Ranchi for his mental treatment on 24-4-1981. It has further been stated in the W.S. that the Agent of Bhowra (S) Colliery wrote a letter to the Superintendent of Mansik Arogyashala, Ranchi vide Reference No. PS/82(S), dated 17-2-1982 and referred the concerned workman for his treatment in general bed as per sanction of the competent authority vide letter No. BCCL/CMD/5846 dated 4-2-82. Thereafter the concerned workman got his mental treatment under the Medical Doctor, Dr. Asit Baran Patra in Manasik Arogya Niketan, Kanainatsar, G.T. Road, Burdwan (W.B.) on 2-4-83, 5-6-83 and 26-5-83. It has been submitted on behalf of the concerned workman with a prayer to pass an Award in favour of the concerned workman directing the management to reinstate the concerned workman in his original job with full back wages.

3. As per W.S. filed on behalf of the management the present industrial dispute is not maintainable both in law and facts of the case. The working President of Bihar Mines Laljhanda Mazdoor Union vide letter, dated 17-4-1993 raised the Industrial Dispute about Suren Bouri which was numbered as 1/(76)/93-F.S. However, on receipt of letter from the ALC (C), Dhanbad the Project Officer, Bhowra (S) Colliery vide his letter No. PS/BH(S)-93/07/ 1170 dated 24-7-1993 explained the facts of the case and stated that the concerned workman started absenting from his duty from 8-6-1984 for which he was chargesheeted vide letter dated 4-4-88. The General Manager, Bhowra Area taking a lenient view of the case allowed the concerned workman to resume his duty subject to medical fitness and the concerned workman was advised to appear before the Medical Board for his medical examination but the concerned workman never appeared before the Medical Board and remained absenting from his duty unauthorisedly. It has been further stated on behalf of the management that since the concerned workman Sri Suren Bouri who was an employee of Bhowra (S) Colliery was

absenting from his duty w.e.f. 18-6-1984 unauthorisedly without any information/permission from the competent authority, he was issued a chargesheet vide letter No. 41/ 479 dated 15-3-1993 for violating clause 26-1-1 of the Certified Standing Order applicable to the employees of M/s. BCCL. As no reply of the said chargesheet was received from the concerned workman, Sri K.K. Singh, Dy. Personnel Manager, Bhowra was appointed as an Enquiry Officer by the Agent, Bhowra (S) Colliery. The Enquiry Officer fixed 15-3-1993 at 11.00 A.M. as the date and time of hearing. Although the concerned workman was informed in writing and letter also was sent to his home address through registered Post with A/D, the concerned workman neither participated in the enquiry proceeding nor sent any written information about his inability to appear in the enquiry proceeding. Subsequently, 29-3-1993 was fixed as the date of hearing and the same was published in the local newspaper "AWAZ" informing the concerned workman that if he failed to appear in the enquiry proceeding the enquiry shall proceed ex parte. However, the concerned workman did not appear on 29-3-1993. The enquiry was conducted ex parte by the Enquiry Officer who after examining the evidence of the management witnesses came to the finding that the concerned workman was absenting from duty without any information or permission of the competent authority which amounted to misconduct under the Certified Standing Order of the Company. Thereafter the Enquiry Officer submitted his report to his superior officer who in turn sent the papers to the General Manager, Bhowra Area who agreed after going through the report of the enquiry that the concerned workman should be dismissed from his service. Accordingly, the concerned workman was dismissed vide letter No. TS/BH(S)/93-23/1211 dated 1-6-1993 with immediate effect. It has been submitted that the Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry fairly, properly and in accordance with the rules of principle of natural justice and the concerned workman failed to attend intentionally the enquiry proceeding even after the next date of hearing published in the local newspaper "AWAZ". The charges against the concerned workman were proved and the management had no alternative but to dismiss the concerned workman in the larger interest of the company as such long absence affects the production of the coal which is vital for the Country's industries. The punishment of dismissal imposed by the employers is neither harsh nor severe. Any punishment short of dismissal would have been an encouragement to other employees of the company doing similar misconduct in large number which would have paralysed not only production of Coal but also the safety of the mines and the persons employed therein. Accordingly, it has been prayed to pass an Award holding the dismissal of the concerned workman as justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.

4. Both the parties have filed their rejoinder admitting and denying the contents of some of the parts of each other's written Statement.

5. Management has produced and examined M.W-1 K.K. Singh who has proved documents marked as Ext. M-1, M-2, M-3, M-3/1, M-4, M-5, M-5/1 and M-6. In the present case it appears that on preliminary point regarding fairness and propriety of the domestic enquiry order was passed by my predecessor-in-office on 8-10-2002 wherein it has been held that enquiry was not conducted by the Enquiry Officer fairly and properly.

6. Main argument advanced on behalf of the workman is that the offence committed by the concerned workman is of minor nature and he should not be dismissed. He also argued that charge has not been proved and that only after issuance of chargesheet 48 hours time has been given which is not sufficient time to give reply by the concerned workman. Ld. Counsel for the management argued that the concerned workman became insane due to illness for a number of years and when notice was sent and chargesheet was given at his address and when it was not served, it was published in the newspaper marked as Ext. M-2.

7. As per W.S. filed on behalf of the concerned workman it appears that the concerned workman was absent from duty since 8-6-1984. On 5-6-1990 Medical Board was constituted concerning the assessment of the mental stability of the concerned workman, his wife took him before the Medical Board in Jealgora Hospital but the concerned workman due to mental derailment fled away from the hospital. It only shows that the management tried to get him medically examined for medical derailment and chargesheet has been issued on 4-4-88 when the concerned workman has not been able to perform his duties due to mental derailment and the said chargesheet has been issued under clause 26.1.1—Habitual late attendance or fulfil or habitual absence from duty without sufficient cause. It is also stipulated therein why disciplinary action should not be instituted against the concerned workman. It only shows that the concerned workman is not able to perform his duties due to mental illness. Therefore, there is no ground to take him back or to keep in the roll of the management.

8. Ld. Counsel for the workman argued that when the enquiry proceeding was not found fair and proper the concerned workman should be taken on roll of the management. But this argument has got no force because the concerned workman is not able to perform his duties as he is mentally disabled. When he is mentally disabled, in such circumstances the Government company/organisation cannot keep him on the roll and pay salary from Government fund. Though as per Ext. W-1 management has tried that the concerned workman should be examined by the Medical Board but he fled away and as per papers filed by the concerned workman it shows

that he was mentally ill. I have gone through the enquiry report though the enquiry was not held fairly and properly. However, it shows that the concerned workman was absent from duty for quite a long time as he was mentally disabled to perform his duties. Under such circumstances, it is not proper to keep such persons in the roll of the company. So it shows that management was justified in dismissing the concerned workman. I find no merit in the claim of the concerned workman. Accordingly, the following Award is rendered:

"The action of the management of Bhowra (S) Colliery of M/s. BCCL is justified in dismissing Sri Suresh Bouri. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

H. N. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2009

का.आ. 1017.—ऐंडायल विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को भा. 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जी.सी.सी.एस. के प्रबंधन के संबंध मिलेकर्ता और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुकूल ने ऐंडायल विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औंडायल अधिकारण/प्रबंध अधिकार दं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (सदर सं. 288/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/152/2000-आई आर(सी.आर.)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2009

S.O. 1017.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref No.288/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. I, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-3-2009.

[No. L-20012/152/2000-IR(C-I)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I AT DHANBAD

PRESENT : Shri H. M. Singh, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 288 of 2000

**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of Bhowra (S) Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

**APPEARANCES**

On behalf of the workman : Mr. S. Bose, Treasurer,  
R.C.M.S.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,  
Advocate

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad the 24th Februray, 2009

**AWARD**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/152/2000-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 27th September, 2000.

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of Bhowra (S) colliery of M/s. BCCL in superannuating Sri Nizamuddin, Electrical Supervisor from the services of the company vide letter dt. 20/21-8-1999 is justified ? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. In the W.S. filed on behalf of the concerned workman it has been stated that the concerned workman Nizamuddin is a permanent employee in the capacity of Electrical Supervisor of Bhowra (South) Colliery under Eastern Jharia Area of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited. As the concerned workman's father died in harness he was provided employment on humanitarian ground as helping hand in the Colliery Workshop w.e.f. 1-1-1956 which was duly recorded in all the statutory registers and after nationalisation of the collieries with effect from 1-5-1972 the concerned workman was allowed to continue in employment. During the course of his employment the workman passed matriculation examination in the year 1960 and subsequently went through all tests and selections till he was posted as Electrical Supervisor. It has been stated on behalf of the workman that in the form 'B' Register his date of birth was recorded and the management did not question about the genuineness of the same. In fact the management did record his date of birth as 3-1-1942 in all records of the management. Accordingly the concerned workman was to superannuate in the year 2002 being his date of birth as 3-1-1942 but surprisingly the management vide their letter dated 20/21-8-1999 superannuated him for reasons not made known to him about the genuineness of his date of birth. After that the union of the workman took up the matter with the management but when no solution could be found represented the matter before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Dhanbad vide letter dated 4-10-1999 and the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad took

up the matter with the parties and held conciliation proceeding which ended in failure and a report was submitted to the Ministry of Labour vide his letter dated 28-3-2000 and hence this reference before this Tribunal for adjudication according to law. As per service conditions prevailing in BCCL management a workman will superannuate/retire upon attaining the age of sixty (60) years and on that ground the management's action in stopping duty vide letter dated 20/21-8-1999 is violative of the principles of natural justice and the right to work for earning a living for self and family. It has been alleged that the management has caused financial loss and economic difficulties for the family members of the concerned workman. Accordingly it has been prayed on behalf of the workman to pass an Award in favour of the workman directing the management to allow him in duty till he completes sixty years of age and pay him wages for the idle period enforced upon him by the management vide letter dated 20/21-8-1999.

3. Management side has also filed Written Statement stating therein that the present reference is not maintainable either in law or on facts. It has been stated that the concerned workman was appointed on 1-1-1956 and he worked for more than 42 years. According to the Policy and the provisions of the Mines Act, no one can work beyond 42 years taking initial age of entering into employment as 18 years. It has further been stated, on behalf of the management that as the concerned workman has worked for more than 42 years he has been superannuated from his service of the Company vide letter dated 20/21-8-1999 as per Mines Act. It has been stated that the superannuation of the concerned workman is legal and justified and accordingly he is not entitled for any relief.

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paras of each other's Written Statements.

5. The workman has produced and examined himself as WW-1 who has proved documents marked as Ext. W-1, W-2 and W-2/1. Management has also produced and examined Shri S.K. Khawas MW-1 who has proved Ext. M-1 and M-2.

6. Main argument advanced on behalf of the workman is that as per Ext. W-1 which is a certificate of Vihar Vidyalaya Pariksha Samity, the date of birth of the concerned workman has been recorded as 3-1-42 and he was wrongly superannuated presuming his age as 60 years. In this respect Ld. Counsel for the management argued that the concerned workman WW-1 has stated in his cross-examination that "I have in all worked for 42 years and I have passed matriculation examination after coming into service." It shows that when he has completed 42 years of service, he was 18 years of age when he entered in the service because before 18 years of age no question of giving job arises. As regards certificate it has been

clearly stated by the concerned workman that he had passed Matriculation examination after coming into service. So Ext. W-2 which is an I.D. Card and in which date of birth of the concerned workman has been mentioned as 3-1-42 is not relevant at all because it has been issued on 25-5-73. It only shows that the concerned workman mentioned wrong date of birth in the school examination and on that basis he has got entered his date of birth in the I.D. Card on 25-5-73 because he has joined in service in 1960 and has passed Higher Secondary examination in 1960. So there is no doubt that he has passed Higher Secondary School examination after coming into service. So no question of date of birth shown in Higher Secondary certificate can be entered in his service record in 1936 in Ext. W-2 or Ext. M-2. Ext. M-2 also shows that it has been prepared in 26-6-87. It shows that it has also been prepared after entering into service and after his passing Higher Secondary Examination as per Ext. W-1.

7. Another argument advanced on behalf of the management is that he has passed Higher Secondary examination as per Ext.W-1 but he has not taken any permission for giving examination . As per Ext.W-1 it shows that he was regular student of Vihar Vidyaaya Parishad Samity because it has been mentioned that on the basis of his written papers and other developments in the school has been valued in 3rd class for issuing this certificate. It only shows that he has got this certificate manufactured by way of giving wrong date of birth and on that basis claiming correction of his date of birth as 3-1-42 because of the fact that when as per his statement he joined service in 1956 then at that time he must have been 18 years of age and after 4 years he has appeared in the examination in 1960. It means that he must have been atleast minimum 22 years of age. If it is presumed that Ext. W-1 is correct then in that case it shows that he was 18 years of age in 1960 when he passed examination mentioning his date of birth as 3-1-42. It only shows that he was not of 18 years of age in 1956 which falsifies his statement and certificate filed by the concerned workman.

I have considered every aspect of the matter and I find no merit in the claim of the concerned workman. Accordingly the following Award is rendered:-

"The action of the management of Bhowra (S) Colliery of M/s. BCCL in superannuating Sri Nizamuddin, Electrical Supervisor from the services of the company vide letter dt. 20/21-8-99 is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 मार्च, 2009

का.आ. 1018.—औद्योगिक विद्यालय अधिनियम, 1947  
 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसर सर्वोच्च में केन्द्रीय संस्कार हिन्दुस्तान विकास लिमिटेड के प्रबंधनसंघ के संसद नियोजनों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनवश्य में निर्विट औद्योगिक विद्यालय में केन्द्रीय

समझार और देखिए अधिकारकुप्रभु न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (लार्ड जे. वार्डीन्सनसी म. 66/2002) द्वारा प्रस्तुत करती है, जो एकेंव्रीष्टि समझार को 20-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एस-29025/1/2009-अर्ह. अर. (एम)]  
कमल बालकु, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th March, 2009

**S.O. 1018.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. I.D.L.C. No. 66/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Hindusthan Zinc Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 20-3-2009.

[No. L-29025/1/2009-JR(M)]

**KAMAL BAKHRU, Desk Officer**

ADVENTURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT  
HYDERABAD**

**Present:—Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer**

Dated, the 11th day of February, 2009

Industrial Dispute L.C. No. 66/2002

(Old I.T.I.D.(C) No. 52/2001 Transferred from Industrial  
Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Visakhapatnam)

NETWEEN

Sri P. Ramam Babu,  
Late Appassan,  
D. No. 5-35, Zinc Rail Gate,  
Mimdi Post,  
Vizianagaram-530012.

**Petitioner**

AND

**The General Manager,  
Hindusthan Zinc Limited,  
Zinc Smelter Post,  
Visakhapatnam-530015**

**...Respondent**

## APPEARANCES

**For the Petitioner : M/s. S. Ramachandra Rao & P.  
Srinivasa Rao, Advocates**

**For the Respondent : M/s. D.V. Subba Rao & D.V.S.S.  
Somavaiulu, Advocates**

## **AWARD**

This is a case taken under Sec. 2 A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 by the Labour Court, Hyderabad in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India

and two others and transferred to this Court in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's order No. H-11026/1/2001-IR(C-II) dated 18-10-2001 bearing I.T.I.D. (C) No. 52/2001 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D. No. 66/2002.

2. The Petitioner Sri P. Raman Babu filed this Petition against the Management of Hindustan Zinc Limited challenging the order of dismissal dated 22-5-2001 with full service benefits and continuity of service.

3. It has been submitted that the Petitioner was appointed as helper and was posted as senior labour with E.No. 41862, at Z.E. & M. Plant, Hindustan Zinc Limited and was working since 21-3-1977. It was alleged that he was found in the possession of company's property on 2-11-1993 by the CISF personnel at the company's gate and the Petitioner was held to be guilty of stealing the company's property, a domestic enquiry was conducted in the matter and Petitioner was terminated from Service vide the order of Respondent Management dated 22-5-2001. Petitioner filed appeal before the Appellate Authority of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur which was dismissed on 6-6-2001. Thus, the Petitioner approached this court and has requested this court to set aside the dismissal order. It was been alleged that he has not committed any theft. No company property was recovered from this possession. None of the witnesses of the Management examined during the course of enquiry proceeding has stated that the Petitioner was found in possession of company's property and he has stolen company's property. The alleged stolen property was not produced before the Enquiry Officer nor it was shown to the Petitioner nor Petitioner was afforded opportunity to cross examine the witnesses on the question of recovery of alleged stolen property. None of the Management witnesses have stated that the Petitioner was found in possession of the stolen property, the Management witness has stated that the said company's property is of no value, its value is nil in the market. This also proves that alleged theory of theft of company's property is a concocted one and the charges levelled against the Petitioner is baseless. The Enquiry Officer has given his findings on no evidence. As such, it could not be accepted, the charges were not proved against the workman. His dismissal is baseless. It is not supported with any evidence and hence it is illegal and biased in the eye of law. The Petitioner has also challenged validity and legality of the domestic enquiry alleging therein that the principles of natural justice has been violated. No opportunity was afforded to the Petitioner to cross examine the Management witnesses on the question of alleged recovery of the stolen property. Though several times Petitioner has requested to Enquiry Officer to summon Management witnesses for their cross examination on the question of recovery of alleged stolen property. Thus by not affording opportunity to the Petitioner to cross

examine the Management witnesses on the ground of recovery of alleged stolen property has vitiated the entire domestic enquiry proceeding and the finding of Enquiry Officer is based on no evidence.

4. The Management Respondent has filed counter statement denying the allegation made in claim petition and has stated that the principles of natural justice were not violated during the course of the domestic enquiry proceeding. The workman was caught by CISF personnel at the main gate of the company while the Petitioner was taking one bag of leitharge wrapped in a duster cloth duly concealed in his bicycle. The workman participated in the domestic enquiry proceeding and appointed his defence assistant who presented his case before the Enquiry Officer. Management witnesses were examined and cross examined by the Petitioner who stated that the Petitioner was carrying leitharge wrapped in a duster cloth on his bicycle and was caught by the CISF guard on 18-10-1993 at 6 A.M. Stolen property was produced before the Enquiry Officer which was identified by the co-worker. No violation of principles of natural justice was caused and no prejudice has been caused to the Petitioner. Factum of theft and recovery of the stolen property was substantiated by the Management witnesses during course of domestic enquiry and the Enquiry Officer has submitted his report holding that the charges levelled against the Petitioner are proved. On the basis of the report of the Enquiry Officer the services of the Petitioner were terminated. The Petitioner has violated para 19 (iii) of the standing order of the company and thus the termination order is legal and valid. The punishment imposed by the Respondent is in proportion to the magnitude of misconduct committed by the workman. The allegation that the punishment is disproportionate to the offence committed by the Petitioner is baseless and petition deserves to be dismissed.

5. The Respondent side has produced the file relating to the domestic enquiry proceedings which runs in 106 pages.

6. Preliminary objection was raised regarding validity and legality of the domestic enquiry proceedings, my learned predecessor has heard both the parties on the question of legality and validity of domestic enquiry and by his detailed order dated 26-6-2006 he has held that the domestic enquiry conducted against the Petitioner is valid. Thereafter both parties were heard U/s 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by me. It has been argued by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner that the Enquiry Officer has committed mistake in appreciation of the evidence adduced before him during enquiry proceedings because none of the witnesses of the Management or personnel of CISF examined before the Enquiry Officer identified the alleged stolen property thought it is alleged that the stolen property was recovered by the CISF personnel. But the Inspector of CISF Mr. M.K. Roy who was examined

as 4th witness of the Management during departmental proceeding has stated that he cannot produce the material before the Enquiry Officer. He was asked by the Petitioner's assistant that, who asked to release Mr. Raman Babu, then, the Inspector Mr. M.K. Roy has stated that it may be kept in mind that Mr. Raman Babu was not arrested at all by CISF and he was only detained for getting some clarification from the competent authority because no charge of theft was levelled against him by concerned departmental hand. He has further argued that it has been alleged that alleged stolen material was found by 2nd Management witness, the Head Constable Mr. H.S. Pal of CISF. He has also not identified the material before the Enquiry Officer nor the Management has produced the stolen material at the time of examination of H.S. Pal. No report was made by CISF Head constable or any CISF personnel. It was the duty of Head constable to take possession of the alleged stolen property and hand over the thief to the duty officer. But, the first officer of CISF by whom it is alleged that he recovered the stolen property has neither taken custody of the alleged material nor the material was produced by the Management at the time of statement of witness Mr. H.S. Pal or other witnesses. The alleged material was produced before the Enquiry Officer after the close of oral evidence of the Management witnesses and their cross-examination was already finished by co-workers who has assisted the charge-sheeted employee. It is alleged that Sri G. Balaji arrived at the spot at the time of confiscation of the material, but he was not produced for cross-examination or produced of alleged material. The Management representative has objected to the request of the co-worker of the charge sheeted employee for cross-examination of Sri G. Balaji on the basis of earlier cross-examination of witnesses. Thus it is evidence from the domestic enquiry file that the alleged stolen property was not produced at the time of examination of witnesses nor it was identified by any of the eye witnesses in whose presence the stolen property was recovered from the possession of the delinquent employee. Thus in absence of the cross-examination of the Management witnesses great prejudice has been caused to the workman and thus Enquiry Officer has violated the principles of natural justice in not conferring reasonable and proper opportunity to the delinquent employee. Thus enquiry procedure adopted by the Enquiry Officer is violative of principles of natural justice and conclusions are based on no evidence. It has been argued by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner that although the Learned Counsel Presiding Officer of this court has held that the domestic enquiry is legal and valid even then, this court U/s 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is competent to go through the evidence produced before the Enquiry Officer and come to a conclusion whether the charges levelled against the witness were proved or not. The enquiry files amply prove that no proper opportunity was afforded to the charge-

sheets employee to cross examine the witnesses on the question of identification of the alleged stolen property. Thus, the Management has not been able to prove that the workman was guilty of theft of company's property and thereby he has violated standing order 19(3) of the company.

7. I have gone through the evidence of H.S. Pal and M.K. Roy, the CISF personnel by whom the arrest of charge-sheeted employee was alleged to have been made. Sri G. Balaji, Manager (P) is said to be present at the time CISF personnel arrested and recovered company's property. Sri G. Balaji has stated that on 18-10-93 one, Head plant shift Engineer M.S. Ephrim informed him that one employee Mr. P. Raman Babu was caught by CISF the main gate while carrying leitharge material. He has stated that he along with Ephrim went to CISF Inspector's room and asked CISF Inspector to show the material on basis of this statement it cannot be said that G. Balaji was present on the spot when the alleged recovery was made from the possession of P. Raman Babu. So far as the statement of H.S. Pal, Head Constable is concerned, he has stated that on 18-10-93, P. Raman Babu came to the gate on his cycle, he dashed against the flower pot and his cycle got disbalanced. He put his cycle on stand at the same time some material fell down from the bicycle which was wrapped in duster piece of cloth, then, he got suspicious and asked him what material was wrapped in the cloth. Mr. Raman Babu replied that it was nothing and he tried to go out with that material. Since he was doubtful about the material and asked him to stop and also threatened that he would call police, then he informed Mr. Madan Mohan Dass, Asst. Sub-Inspector and reported him for severe action. He has stated that he called Madan Mohan Dass, Duty Officer and came to the spot. M.M. Dass, inspected the material and called Inspector. The inspector came to the gate at 6.10 A.M. and called Plant Manager. When CISF Inspector came, Raman Babu was inside the CISF office room. It has been asked whether Raman Babu was carrying any material along with him when he was allowed to go, it has been replied that he has taken nothing with him. Nowhere in his examination or cross examination the witness has stated that Raman Babu was having any stolen material with him. Mr. H.S. Pal, Head Constable has stated in his cross examination that before checking of Raman Babu, the material was not found. Meaning thereby that the material has not been recovered from the possession of Raman Baba. Not only that, it has been asked to H.S. Pal that whether he put the material inside the CISF room, to this question he has replied that he did not take the material inside CISF room, but one engineer from lead plant had taken the material inside the CISF room. He has further stated that while taking the material along with Raman Babu, he was inside CISF room. Thus, it is evident from the evidence of H.S. Pal that he neither recovered the company's property from the possession

of Raman Babu nor he took Raman Babu inside CISF room but Raman Babu was taken inside CISF room by one engineer of plant. No statement of Raman Babu was taken by H.S. Pal nor he has prepared any recovery memo. No material was sealed nor any identification mark was put in by H.S. Pal. Thus, from the statement of this witness it is not proved as to who caught Mr. Raman Babu or in whose presence or by whom the recovery of the stolen property was made. Neither the material was taken in his custody nor it was taken by CISF staff in CISF room; Same thing has been stated by Mr. M.K. Roy, Inspector who has arrived at the spot on the information given by the duty officer. Duty Officer also has not stated that in his presence the alleged stolen material was recovered from the possession of P. Raman Babu nor the material was produced before H.S. Pal or G. Balaji or M.K. Roy. Thus, the evidence of S.K. Nawab, management witness constable of CISF is also of no importance. He has stated that he heard some connotation near the gate when he went to the gate, he saw a packed in H.S. Pal's hand. He asked what it was, them H.S. Pal replied that Raman Babu was taking the leitharge and he was caught by H.S. Pal and Raman Babu was taken inside CISF room. This statement of witness S.K. Nawab is in contravention with the statement of H.S. Pal who stated that he did not took the recovered material in possession nor he 'took' Mr. Ramana Babu or stolen material in CISF room. Contradictory statement on question of taking inside of the stolen property by H.S. Pal, Head Constable and S.K. Nawab show that the statement of S.K. Nawab is not true and no reliance can be placed on his statement because H.S. Pal has no where stated that he took the material in his custody or caught hold of Raman Babu and took him in CISF room. Thus, the statement of S.K. Nawab and H.S. Pal does not prove the alleged theft of company's property. The Management has examined K. Jyotiprakasham, who was not the witness to the recovery of alleged stolen property. He has stated that he came and stayed in the inspectore room and asked for the material which is said to be recovered from P. Raman Babu. Then, inspector shown him the material placed on his table. Thus, the evidence of K. Jyotiprakashram is of no help and no credence can be given to his evidence on the question of recovery of stolen property from the possession of P. Raman Babu. He is a person who has arrived in the inspectors room after the alleged recovery has been completed. After the close of the evidence the material was brought before Enquiry Officer and it was shown to the co-worker who was assisting the chargesheeted employee. The co-worker requested Enquiry Officer to produce CISF constable who has recovered this material and caught hold of the chargesheeted employee. The charge-sheeted employee's side has further requested to cross examine H.S. Pal, G. Balaji and M. K. Roy and Ephrim and other witnesses. But no opportunity was given to the co-worker to cross examine these witnesses after

production of alleged recovered property. Thus, I am in agreement with the argument of the learned Counsel for the Petitioner that no reasonable and proper opportunity was afforded by the Enquiry Officer to cross examine the witnesses after the production of alleged recovered material. Not only that, none of the witnesses examined by the Respondent Management has identified the recovered material during the course of departmental proceeding. Thus, the finding recorded by the Enquiry Officer is based on no evidence and the argument of the learned Counsel for the Petitioner is acceptable that the finding recorded by the Enquiry Officer holding the chargesheeted employee guilty of the theft and holding him guilty of having possession of the company's stolen property does not find support from the statement of witnesses examined by the Management.

9. Since the factum of possession of stolen property is not proved and the prejudice has been caused to the Petitioner during the course of domestic enquiry, the imposition of punishment on the basis of such a finding is bad in law, the punishment has been imposed on the basis of wrong finding based on no evidence. Thus this court has come to the conclusion that Respondent has not been able to prove during the course of enquiry that the Petitioner workman was in possession of company's stolen property and any stolen property of the company was recovered from the possession of the Petitioner workman P. Raman Babu and thus the punishment of termination or dismissal from the service imposed on 22-5-2001 is bad in law and deserves to be set aside. The respondent is directed to reinstate the workman within a period of three months from the date of this judgement on the post he was already holding on the termination/retrenchment of his services and they are further directed to pay the petitioner his salary from the date of his joining in service. He shall not be entitled for any salary during the period of his dismissal from the services till the date he will join the department on the basis of this judgement.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 11th day of February, 2009.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for Respondent
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Nil

Nil

Documents marked for the Petitioner

Nil

Documents marked for the Respondent

Nil

नई दिल्ली, 20 मार्च, 2009

**का.आ 1019.—** औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार न्यू इंडिया एश्यूरेन्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड के प्रबंधनतंत्र के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुचांश में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारक/प्रभ न्यूयारलाय हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आईडीएलसी सं.-123/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-17025/1/2009-आई.आर(एम)]

कमल बाखरू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th March, 2009

**S.O. 1019.—** In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. IDLC No. 123/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of New India Assurance Company Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-3-2009.

[No. L-17025/1/2009-IR(M)]

KAMAL BAKHRI, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

Present : Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 16th day of February, 2009

Industrial Dispute L. C. No. 123/2004

(Old I.T.I.D(C). No. 45/2002 Transferred from  
Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court,  
Visakhapatnam)

#### BETWEEN

Sri Golagana Satyanarayana,

S/o Appa Rao,

D.No. 10-17-10,

Saranga Dora Street,

Srikakulam-532001.

.....Petitioner

AND

1. The Divisional Officer,

The New India Assurance Company Limited,  
Opp: Surya Mahal,  
Srikakulam

2. The Regional Officer,  
The New India Assurance Company Ltd.  
Dwaraka Nagar,  
Visakhapatnam .....Respondents

#### APPEARANCES

For the Petitioner : Sri K. Bharat Kumar, Advocate

For the Respondent: Sri Syed Moinuddin, Advocate

#### AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec.2A((2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 by the Labour Court, Hyderabad in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3.8.1995 between Sri U.Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others and transferred to this Court in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's order No. H-11026/1/2001-IR (C-II) dated 18.10.2001 bearing I.T.I.D. (C) No. 45/2002 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D. No. 123/2004.

2. This case has been filed by Sri G. Satyanarayana to declare his dismissal/retrenchment or termination of services order dated 15.3.2002 is illegal and further requested this court to set aside the dismissal order and reinstate the petitioner with full service benefits. It has been alleged that the petitioner was employed by the 2nd respondent on 14.9.2000 on daily wages as messenger cum office boy @ Rs. 30/- . The salary was increased to Rs.50/- per day. The Petitioner worked continuously till 15.3.2002 on which date his services were retrenched/terminated by the oral orders of the Respondent. At the time of retrenchment, Petitioner was getting Respondent 50/- per day. The Respondent did not pay the wages of the Petitioner for 15 days i.e., from 1.3.2002 to 15.3.2002. It has been stated by the Petitioner that he worked with utmost satisfaction of the management and during the course of employment no warning etc., was given to the Petitioner. At the time of retrenchment of the Petitioner no notice was given to him nor the wages in lieu of the notice were paid to the Petitioner, thereby the management has contravened the mandatory provisions of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The Petitioner issued a notice dated 15.6.2002 to the management calling upon the management to reinstate the Petitioner into service with back wages and other benefits. The management gave reply on 20.6.2002 and turned down the Petitioner's request. Thus, the Petitioner has been forced to file this petition to seek relief from this court.

3. The counter statement was filed by the Respondent wherein it has been stated that the Respondent company is a Central Government undertaking and the Petition u.s 2A(2) of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 is not applicable, as it is A.P. state amendment. The statement of the Petitioner that he was employed as messenger-cum-office boy is absolutely false. It has been stated by the Respondent that Petitioner was never

appointed as messenger-cum-office boy but he was supplying tea and sundry articles in the premises of the Respondent and his services were utilized by the Respondent for some time for giving local tapals and for that service he was paid some amount in token. The Petitioner was never paid any amount as salary as claimed by him. It is false to state that Petitioner has worked from 14-9-2000 to 15-3-2002 continuously without any break. Since he was never appointed as alleged by him, there is no relationship of the master and servant. He was rude and irresponsible for petty work and used to enter into arguments with the employees of OP I and is a habitual litigant. He worked as casual worker under RTA, Srikakulam, there also, he raised a similar dispute for regularization, though he was neither employed temporarily or regularly by RTA, Srikakulam. The notice given by the Petitioner was replied by the Respondent. Petitioner was neither appointed by the Respondent nor his services were terminated by the Respondent. As such, the Petitioner is not entitled for any relief claimed by him.

4. The Petitioner has filed rejoinder of the statement and has stated according to his claim petition.

5. Parties were given opportunity to produce their evidence Petitioner G. Satyanarayana filed his affidavit in the form of examination-in-chief and he produced himself for cross-examination. He has produced one Sri V. Krishna as workman witness No.2 who has deposed in favour of the Petitioner. Apart from that oral testimony, the Petitioner has filed EX.W1 registered lawyer's notice to the Respondent dated 15-6-2002, Ex.W2 reply of the management dated 20-6-2002 Apart from that the Petitioner has summoned Respondent's dispatch register w.e.f. 3-4-2001 to 15-3-2002. He has further summoned the vouchers of payment made to G. Satyanarayana which runs in 67 pages to prove that he was paid wages according to these vouchers. Management has examined Sri K. Krupa Rao, A.A.O. of the management who has produced his affidavit and has appeared for cross examination. The management has filed copy of the judgment of Hon'ble A.P. Administrative Tribunal in the matter of Mr. G. Satyanarayana and RTA to prove that similar litigation was filed by Sri G. Satyanarayana against RTA.

6. On the date of the argument, management representative did not appear. Therefore, Petitioner's counsel has been heard by this court.

7. It has been argued by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner that from the own record of the management i.e., Xerox copy of the dispatch register of the company or management and payment receipts of the management would prove that the Petitioner has worked with the management as office boy-cum-messenger. It is further argued by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner that the dispatch register has been filled in by the Petitioner in his handwriting. But nowhere in his examination-in-chief

through the affidavit nor in the oral statement of the workman witness Sri G. Satyanarayana or cross-examination has stated that he was authorized to fill in the dispatch register of the management, or dispatch register produced by the management is in handwriting of witness. Thus, in the absence of any proof or any oral testimony of the Petitioner that the Xerox copy of the dispatch register is in his own hand writing, no reliance can be placed nor the argument of Learned Counsel can be accepted that Sri G. Satyanarayana was deputed to fill in the dispatch register of the Respondent management. Thus, the dispatch register summoned by the Petitioner from the office of the Respondent is of no use. So far as the question of appointment is concerned, the Petitioner has neither stated in his claim statement nor in his oral statement that he was appointed by any written order by the Respondent management. As against this, the WW1 Sri G. Satyanarayana has stated in the cross-examination that he was not given any order of appointment. He has further stated that he did not sign either in the salary register or in the attendance register. However, he was stated that his signatures were obtained on the vouchers. He had admitted that he had worked in the office of R T A for some time and filed a case against them. Though he has denied the suggestion of the management that he was not appointed to work as messenger-cum-office boy and he was to a tea supplier to the officials of the Respondent. He has not been able to prove by any cogent documentary or oral evidence that he was appointed by the Respondent management on 14-9-2000 as alleged by him. So far as the vouchers are concerned, the Petitioner's counsel have argued that G. Satyanarayana was paid his salary through these vouchers, to substantiate his argument, the Learned Counsel has drawn the attention of this court towards the voucher dated 8-3-2002 by which Rs. 50 was paid to G. Satyanarayana. The voucher dated 7-3-2002 shows that a sum of Rs. 300 was given to G. Satyanarayana for the work of office cleaning from 4-3-2002 to 8-3-2002. Again there is voucher dated 7-3-2002 showing payment of Rs. 215 for the work of office cleaning from 11-2-2002 to 15-2-2002, voucher dated 8-3-2002 receipt of Rs. 200 paid to G. Satyanarayana for cleaning of the office from 15-2-2002 to 28-2-2002, voucher dated 17-8-2001 of Rs.15 for bringing tea. Voucher dated 4-9-2002 for Rs. 30 for tea and biscuits. Voucher dated 1-9-2001 of Rs. 20 tea for clients. Voucher dated 3-9-2001 of Rs. 150 tea for clients. Voucher dated 3-9-2001 for Rs. 150 for office up-keeping and maintenance from 1-8-2001 to 3-8-2001. Voucher dated 2-9-2001 of Rs. 6 for tea to clients. Voucher dated 3-9-2001 of Rs. 15 tea for clients. Voucher dated 5-9-2001 of Rs. 30 tea for clients. Voucher dated 20-8-2001 of Rs. 248 for refreshment etc. for clients. Voucher dated 25-8-2001 of Rs. 30 tea for clients and staff. Voucher dated 24-8-2001 of Rs. 30 for tea to the staff. Voucher dated 24-8-2001 for rickshaw charges. Voucher dated 11-7-2001 of tea and snacks for Rs. 65. Voucher dated 11-7-2001 for bringing cold drinks to the

staff for Rs. 43. Voucher dated 11-7-2001 of Rs. 33 for water packets. Voucher dated 12-7-2001 of Rs. 38 for water packets. Voucher dated 23-8-2001 of Rs. 30 tea for clients and staff. Voucher dated 13-7-2001 of Rs. 48 tea and snacks for clients and staff. Voucher dated 16-7-2001 of Rs. 20 tea for clients and staff. Voucher dated 20-8-2001 of Rs. 20 tea for clients and staff. Voucher dated 16-7-2001 for bringing cold drinks and water packets to the staff for Rs. 16. Voucher dated 17-7-2001 for Rs. 40 tea and snacks for clients and staff. Voucher dated 17-7-2001 for Rs. 46 tea and meals for staff. Voucher dated 19-7-2001 for Rs. 40 tea and snacks for clients and staff. Voucher dated 26-7-2001 of Rs. 50 tea and snacks for clients and staff. Voucher dated 26-7-2001 of Rs. 25 tea for clients and staff. Voucher dated 19-7-2001 of Rs. 25 tea and snacks for clients and staff. Voucher dated 30-7-2001 of Rs. 105 tea and snacks and cold drinks for clients and staff. Voucher dated 20-7-2001 for Rs. 300 for cleaning of old records. Vouchers dated 31-7-2001 of Rs. 25 and dated 4-6-2001 of Rs. 30 tea and snacks for clients and staff. Voucher dated 21-2-2002 for verification of DL Number of Rs. 125, voucher dated 3-9-2001 of Rs. 250 for office cleaning from 20-8-2001 to 24-8-2001. Dated 3-10-2001 voucher of Rs. 250 for cleaning from 3-9-2001 to 7-9-2001. Dated 3-10-2001 voucher of Rs. 250/- for cleaning from 10-9-2001 to 14-9-2001. Dated 3-10-2001 voucher of Rs. 250 for cleaning from 24-9-2001 to 28-9-2001. Dated 3-10-2001 voucher of Rs. 250 for cleaning from 6-8-2001 to 10-8-2001. Voucher dated 18-8-2001 of Rs. 100 for tea and snacks. Voucher dated 18-8-2001 of Rs. 60 for tea and snacks. Voucher dated 1-9-2001 of Rs. 73 refreshments to clients. Voucher dated 3-9-2001 of Rs. 250 for upkeep and maintenance. Voucher dated 6-9-2001 of Rs. 15 tea for clients. Voucher dated 26-9-2001 of Rs. 84 for refreshment. Voucher dated 10-9-2001 of Rs. 30 for tea for clients. Voucher dated 10-9-2001 of Rs. 60 for refreshment. Voucher dated 26-9-2001 of Rs. 84 for refreshment. Voucher dated 1-8-2001 of Rs. 179 for puja articles. Voucher dated 20-6-2001 of Rs. 6 for being everyday. Voucher dated 23-10-2001 of Rs. 60 upkeep of office maintenance. Voucher dated 2-5-2001 of Rs. 50 for tea and snacks. Voucher dated 3-5-2001 of Rs. 40 for tea and snacks to clients and staff. Voucher dated 2-6-2001 of Rs. 15 for water packets. Voucher dated 4-12-2001 of Rs. 250 for office upkeep and maintenance from 5-11-2001 to 9-11-2001. Voucher dated 5-7-2001 of Rs. 16 for water packets. Voucher dated 28-5-2001 of Rs. 10 for tea and snacks to staff. Voucher dated 26-7-2001 of Rs. 32 for payment of pooja expenditure. Voucher dated 26-7-2001 of Rs. 58 for tea and snacks to clients and staff. Voucher dated 31-8-2001 of Rs. 30 for tea to staff. Voucher dated 31-7-2001 of Rs. 30 for tree plant. Voucher dated 30-8-2001 of Rs. 42 for refreshment to clients and staff. Voucher dated 9-7-2001 of Rs. 60 for tea etc to staff. Voucher dated 5-7-2001 of Rs. 20 for tea and snacks to clients and staff. Voucher dated 6-7-2001 of Rs. 60 for tea and snacks to

clients and staff. Voucher dated 9-7-2001 of Rs. 33 for water packets to staff. Voucher dated 3.5.2001 of Rs. 40 for tea and snacks to clients and staff. Voucher dated 24-1-2002 of Rs. 100/- for DL verification. Voucher dated 28-9-2001 of Rs. 36 for tea for clients. Voucher dated 28-9-2001 of Rs. 123 for refreshment. Voucher dated 29-9-2001 of Rs. 199 for refreshment. Voucher dated 6-8-2001 of Rs. 27 for tea and snacks. Voucher dated 2-6-2001 of Rs. 900 for office upkeep and maintenance for May, 2001. Voucher dated 2-5-2001 of Rs. 900 for expenditure of daily boy. Voucher dated 8-8-2001 of Rs. 30 for tea for clients and staff. Voucher dated 11-4-2001 of Rs. 20 for tea and snacks to clients and staff. Voucher dated 7-8-2001 of Rs. 20 for conveyance. Voucher dated 3-5-2001 of Rs. 40 for tea and snacks to clients and staff. Voucher dated 7-8-2001 of Rs. 20 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 6-8-2001 of Rs. 11 for water packets. Voucher dated 2-11-2001 of Rs. 250 for upkeep of office from 8-10-2001 to 12-10-2001. Voucher dated 2-11-2001 of Rs. 250/- for upkeep of office from 15-10-2001 to 19-10-2001. Voucher dated 2-11-2001 of Rs. 200 for upkeep of office from 1-10-2001 to 3-10-2001. Voucher dated 2-11-2001 of Rs. 150 for upkeep of office from 22-10-2001 to 23-10-2001. Voucher dated 2-11-2001 of Rs. 100 for upkeep of office from 29-10-2001 to 30-10-2001. Voucher dated 7-1-2002 of Rs. 150 for verification of DL. Voucher dated 4-12-2001 of Rs. 200 for upkeep of office from 12-11-2001 to 13-11-2001 and 15th to 16th November, 2001. Voucher dated 4-12-2001 of Rs. 100 for upkeep of office from 1-11-2001 to 2-11-2001. Voucher dated 17-5-2001 of Rs. 20 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 27-6-2001 of Rs. 30 for conveyance charges. Voucher dated 28-6-2001 of Rs. 50 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 28-6-2001 of Rs. 50 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 29-5-2001 of Rs. 49 for cool drinks to staff. Voucher dated 29-5-2000 of Rs. 8 for conveyance charges. Voucher dated 16-6-2001 of Rs. 30 for tea to staff. Voucher dated 2-7-2001 of Rs. 60 for tea to staff. Voucher dated 2-7-2001 of Rs. 28 for water packets to staff. Voucher dated 2-7-2001 of Rs. 50 for refreshment. Voucher dated 2-7-2001 of Rs. 20 for tea to staff. Voucher dated 3-9-2001 of Rs. 155 for refreshment. Voucher dated 29-6-2001 of Rs. 10 for water packets to staff. Voucher dated 28-6-2001 of Rs. 25 for water packets to staff. Voucher dated 4-9-2001 of Rs. 30 for tea to clients. Voucher dated 8-5-2001 of Rs. 35 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 27-9-2001 of Rs. 30 for tea to clients. Voucher dated 26-9-2001 of Rs. 30 for tea to clients. Voucher dated 26-9-2001 of Rs. 25 for iron charges of office banners. Voucher dated 24-9-2001 of Rs. 30 tea for clients. Voucher dated 24-9-2001 of Rs. 30 for refreshment. Voucher dated 4-12-2001 of Rs. 250 for upkeep of office from 26-11-2001 to 30-11-2001. Voucher dated 4-12-2001 of Rs. 250 for upkeep of office from 19-11-2001 to 23-11-2001. Voucher dated 31-5-2001 of Rs. 135 for refreshment. Voucher dated 2-6-2001 of Rs. 20 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 11-6-2001 of Rs. 50

for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 4-5-2001 of Rs. 30 for tea to staff. Voucher dated 25-4-2001 of Rs. 10 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 26-5-2001 of Rs. 25 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 6-8-2001 of Rs. 65 for tea and snacks to staff. Voucher dated 11-6-2001 of Rs. 60 for tea and meals to staff. Voucher dated 1-6-2001 of Rs. 300 for snacks and fruit juice. Voucher dated 25-5-2001 of Rs. 300 for repairs of fans and motor. Voucher dated 20-2-2002 of Rs. 125 for verification of driving license. Voucher dated 8-6-2001 of Rs. 20 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 8-6-2001 of Rs. 20 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 11-6-2001 of Rs. 47 for tea and biscuits to staff. Voucher dated 20-6-2001 of Rs. 35 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 18-6-2001 of Rs. 50 for white washing. Voucher dated 20-6-2001 of Rs. 30 for tea and refreshment. Voucher dated 17-6-2001 of Rs. 20 for water packets. Voucher dated 15-6-2001 of Rs. 100 for gunny bags. Voucher dated 11-5-2001 of Rs. 40 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 11-5-2001 of Rs. 20 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 16-5-2001 of Rs. 25 for tea to clients and staff. Voucher dated 18-10-2001 of Rs. 48 for refreshment to staff. Voucher dated 18-10-2001 of Rs. 52 for sending registered post. Voucher dated 11-10-2001 of Rs. 48 for postage acknowledgement cards. Voucher dated 4-7-2001 of Rs. 30 for tea and snacks to staff. Voucher dated 12-6-2001 of Rs. 45 for tea clients and staff. Voucher dated 12-6-2001 of Rs. 10 for stamps. Voucher dated 3-6-2001 of Rs. 100 for meals to their staff. Voucher dated 3-10-2001 of Rs. 250 for upkeep of their office.

8. These documentary evidence summoned by the Petitioner from the office of the respondent management does not prove that but for the month of April, and May, 2001, the Petitioner has received monthly payment from Respondent management. The vouchers prove that whenever there was exigencies of work in any month for upkeep of the office, the services of the Petitioner has been utilized and for that he was paid Rs. 50 on daily wage basis. These vouchers does not prove that the Petitioner has worked for any full month in any of the years. Thus, the contention of the Petitioner that he worked with the Respondent department from 14-9-2000 to 15-11-2002 is based on no evidence and this contention is not proved either by the own evidence of the Petitioner or the documents summoned from the office of the management. So far as the evidence of 2nd workman witness Sri V. Krishna WW2, is concerned, he has stated that his tea stall is situated at a distance of 50 feet from the office of the Respondent and this witness used to supply tea to the members of the staff of the Respondent. He has stated that the Petitioner used to work as office boy and used to place order for supply of tea to the staff of the Respondent. He has stated that he used to go to the office of the Respondent to supply tea to their staff but he has not produced a single voucher which may prove that any amount was paid to this witness in token of the supply of

tea as is done in the case of the Petitioner himself. The voucher cited above proved that the Petitioner was paid on most of occasions for supply of the tea and snacks to the office and clients of the Respondent. There is no mention of the name of V. Krishna in any vouchers of the Respondent. Hence, no reliance can be placed on the statement given by V. Krishna.

9. As against this, the Respondent has alleged that the Petitioner used to supply tea and snacks to the employees of the management Respondent and sometimes the management used to take the work of office cleaning from him as and when it was required by the Respondent. This contention of the Respondent management is proved from the vouchers produced by the Respondent management. Management witnesses MW2 Sri A.V.S. Prasad, A.A.O., has stated that same thing in his affidavit and in cross examination also that whenever work of cleaning was extracted from the Petitioner, he was paid Rs. 50. Earlier he used to be paid Rs. 30 only. He has also stated that voucher does not prove that 240 days continuous work was extracted from the Petitioner during any of the years. I am in full agreement with the statement of the witnesses of the management which is supported with the documentary evidence produced by the management that the Petitioner was neither appointed to work as office boy or messenger nor he was engaged for any work of the Respondent on regular or temporary basis. The Petitioner has not been able to prove that he worked in the office of the Respondent management from 14-9-2000 till 15-3-2002 continuously, as such Petitioner is not entitled for being regularized or to be reinstated in the services, because his services were utilized as and when it was required by the management and when his services were utilized he was paid on daily basis. Thus, the contention of the Petitioner is unfounded based on no evidence. Hence, the Petitioner is not entitled for any relief. Petition deserves to be dismissed with costs.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her, corrected by me on this the 16th day of February, 2009.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

#### Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined  
for the Petitioner

WW 1: Sri G. Satyanarayana

WW2: Sri V. Krishna

Witnesses examined  
for the Respondent

MW1: Sri K. Krupa Rao

MW2: A.V.S. Prasad

#### Documents marked for the Petitioner

EX.W1: Copy of legal notice

EX.W2: Reply to Ex. W1

**Documents marked for the Respondent**

- EX.M1: Copy of extract of the recruitment procedure  
 EX.M2: Copy of order in OA No.1594/97 dt. 2-4-97  
 EX.M3: Copy of extract of the dispatch register dated 14-9-2000 to 15-3-2002

नई दिल्ली, 23 मार्च, 2009

**का.आ 1020.—**औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रसार भारती, भागलपुर के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण पटना के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/1/2008-आई.आर (डी.यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd March, 2009

**S.O. 1020.—**In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Patna as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Prasar Bharati, Bhagalpur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-3-2009.

[No. L-42012/1/2008-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER,  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, SHRAM BHAWAN,  
BAILEY ROAD, PATNA.**

**Reference Case No. 42(C) of 2008.**

Between the Management of Prasar Bharati Corporation of India, Akashvani, Bhagalpur and their workman Shri Sandeo Hari, S/o Late Sarjung Hari, Resident of Gangdori, P.S. Dhoriaya, Dist. Banka.

For the Management : Sri D.K. Sinha,

Mgt. Representative

For the Workman : Sri N.N. Choudhary, Secretary,  
Prasar Bharati Karamchari Sangh.

Present : Shri Vasudeo Ram, Presiding Officer

Indl. Tribunal, Patna.

**AWARD**

Patna, Dated the 14th day of March, 2009

By adjudication Order No. L-42012/1/2008-IR(DU)  
dated 27-3-2008 of Government of India , Ministry of

Labour, New Delhi in exercise of the powers conferred under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2-A) of Section -10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act' for brevity) has referred the industrial dispute between the management of Prasar Bharati Corporation of India, Akashvani, Bhagalpur and their workman Sandeo Hari to this Tribunal for adjudication on the following:-

"Whether the action of the management of Prasar Bharati, Bhagalpur in terminating the Services of their workman Shri Sandeo Hari, w.e.f. 31-10-99 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. Both the parties appeared on notice and filed the written statement and the statement of claim respectively. The contention of the workman is that the post of 'Safaiwala' was vacant in Akashvani Station, Bhagalpur and his name was forwarded for the said post from District Employment Exchange, Bhagalpur. The Station Director issued interview letter (Ext. W) dated 20-8-1985. The workman was appointed and absorbed against the post of 'Safaiwala' in the year, 1985. The workman was absorbed in permanent vacancies vide letter dated 9-8-1991. The copy of order was sent to National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Commission vide order dated 30-9-1991 approved the same. The workman claimed regularisation vide application OA No. 412/2002 and OA No. 431/2003 but the management did not consider the same. Further, the contention of the workman is that Prasar Bharati came into existence by Gazette Notification No. 792(E) dated 23-11-1997. The management terminated the services of the workman on 31-10-1999. He was not given any notice, notice pay or compensation as required under Section 25F of 'the Act.' The Station Director of Akashvani, Bhagalpur has not been empowered by the Prasar Bharati Broadcasting of India to terminate the services of the workman without misconduct or enquiry. It has been accordingly prayed by the workman that the Award be passed in favour of the workman granting reinstatement with all consequential benefits after setting aside the order of his termination.

3. The management does not deny that the post of 'Safaiwala' was vacant in Akashvani, Bhagalpur and the name of the workman was forwarded for the said post from District Employment Exchange and the Station Director issued interview letter and thereafter the workman was engaged. According to the management the workman was engaged purely on casual contract basis to do the cleaning works and the workman was not engaged on sanctioned post 'Safaiwala'. In the letter dated 9-8-91 the workman was shown at serial No. 2 in the proposal for appointment to the post of 'Safaiwala'. The person at serial No. 1 has been absorbed and thereafter no post has fallen vacant so that this workman may be absorbed. Further, the contention of

the management is that the workman filed OA No. 412 of 2002, OA No. 431 of 2003 and OA No. 17 of 2004 before the Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal. The orders passed on 24-2-2003 and 30-10-2003 in the first two OA's by the Hon'ble CAT, Patna Bench were implemented by the department/management by issuing speaking and reasoned orders while the claim made by the workman in OA No. 17 of 2004 was rejected by the Hon'ble CAT. Further, according to the management this workman filed false complaint case before the learned C.J.M. Bhagalpur against the authorities of the department in which cognizance was taken by the learned C.J.M. but the same was quashed by the Hon'ble High Court, Patna in Cr. Misc. No. 29660 of 2007. The workman filed contempt petition No. 02 of 2007 before the learned C.J.M., Bhagalpur against the authorities which was dismissed vide order dated 25-04-2007. Under the circumstances, according to the management the re-engagement of the workman in the department would create a sense of fear and confusion among the authorities of All India Radio, Bhagalpur. Further, the contention of the management is that the workman was engaged on contract basis in February, 1991 and was disengaged w.e.f. 1-10-98 from contractual service. The contractual service can not be treated as the casual service. According to the management the claim made by the workman is fit to be denied and the Reference is fit only to be answered in favour of the management.

4. Upon the pleadings of the parties and keeping in view the terms of reference the following points arise out to be decided :—

- (i) Whether the action of the management of Prasar Bharati, Bhagalpur in terminating the services of workman Shri Sandeo Hari w.e.f. 31-10-1999 is legal and justified ?
- (ii) To what relief, or reliefs if any the workman is entitled?.

#### FINDINGS

##### Point No. (i) :

5. The management did not adduce any evidence on its behalf. The workman has examined himself as W.W. 1 besides one Ashok Kumar Jha (W.W. 2). The workman has got exhibited the photocopy of Interview letter (Ext. W), photocopy of the Selection made by the Departmental Selection Committee (Ext. W/1), photocopy of letter dated 9-8-91 issued by Station Director (Ext. W/2), photocopy of letter dated 19-10-1991 of Station Engineer showing the work experience of Sandeo Hari (Ext. W/3), photocopy of letter dated 14-1-99 issued by the Director for regularisation of service (Ext. W/4), photocopy of payment vouchers (Ext. W/5 to W/7) and photocopy of Award dated 19th April, 2005 in Reference No. 193 of 1998 (Ext. W/18).

6. The workman (W.W. 1) has stated that his name was recommended from the Employment Exchange and thereafter he was called for interview and thereafter he was appointed in 1985 and his name was forwarded to Government of India for absorption. He has further stated that earlier it was called Akashwani, it is being called Prasar Bharati from 1997 and his services went under the Prasar Bharati, Bhagalpur. The said facts have not been denied by the management. W.W. 2 has supported the statement and the case of the workman and does not require to be discussed in detail.

7. From the documents filed on behalf of the workman (Exts. W, W/1) it is apparent that the engagement/appointment of the workman was as casual worker. The workman (W.W. 1) in his statement before this tribunal has stated that he never worked on contract meaning thereby he was not a contract worker. The management has not challenged or refuted the said statement of the workman. The workman (W.W. 1) has stated in his statement that he was paid wages monthly through voucher. The vouchers filed by him (Exts. W/5 to W/17) support the said contention and statement of the workman. The workman has stated that he worked more than two hundred and forty days every year and the management terminated his services in 1999 and thus he served the management for about 14 years.

8. There can be dispute on the fact that Shri Sandeo Hari was a 'workman' as defined under Section 2(S) of 'the Act'. His services was terminated by the management after 14 years of his 'continuous service' as defined under Section 25-B of the Act. It is not the case of any party that the services of the workman was terminated by way of punishment or on reaching the age of superannuation. Section 2(oo) of 'the Act defines' 'retirement' as follows :

"retirement" means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action, but does not include:—

- (a) voluntary retirement of the workman; or
- (b) retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf; or
- (bb) termination of the service of the workman as a result of the non-renewal of the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned on its expiry or of such contract being terminated under a stipulation in that behalf contained therein; or

- (c) termination of the service of a workman on the ground of continued ill-health;

From the above discussions it is apparently clear that the workman has been retrenched from the service.

Section 25F of 'the Act' lays down certain conditions precedent to retrenchment of a workman. Section 25F of the Act reads as follows :—

"No workman employed in any industry who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under an employer shall be retrenched by that employer until:—

- (a) the workman has been given one month's notice in writing indicating the reasons for retrenchment and the period of notice has expired, or the workman has been paid in lieu of such notice, wages for the period of the notice;
- (b) the workman has been paid, at the time of retrenchment, compensation which shall be equivalent to fifteen days' average pay (for every completed year of continuous service) or any part thereof in excess of six months; and
- (c) notice in the prescribed manner is served on the appropriate Government (or such authority as may be specified by the appropriate Government by notification in the Official Gazette.)

Admittedly no notice one month prior to retrenchment has been given to the workman by the management nor one month notice pay has been given nor the compensation according to Section 25F of the Act has been paid. Under the circumstances discussed above the termination of services of the workman by the management is illegal. The workman served continuously for about 14 years and the management all of a sudden threw him out of service in the midstream of his life. Under the circumstances the termination of the services of the workman is not only illegal it is unjust. Accordingly I find and hold that the action of the management of Prasar Bharati in terminating the services of the workman is neither legal nor justified. This point is decided accordingly.

**Point No. (ii) :**

9. It has already been discussed and held above that the action of the management in terminating the services of the workman is neither legal nor justified. Under the circumstances I find that the workman is entitled to reinstatement with back wages. This point is decided accordingly.

10. Under the circumstances discussed above and keeping in view the findings arrived at I find and hold that the action of the management of Prasar Bharati, Bhagalpur in terminating the services of their workman Shri Sandeo Hari w.e.f. 31-10-99 is illegal and unjustified. The said workman Shri Sandeo Hari deserves to be reinstated on his

post with full back wages w.e.f. 31-10-99 within 60 days from the date of publication of the Award.

11. And that is my Award.

VASUDEO RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 2009

**कला.आ.1021.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतात्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण/प्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।**

[सं. एल-22012/155/2006-आई.आर.(सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th March, 2009

**S.O. 1021.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.1/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-I Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Limited, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 24-3-2009.**

[No. L-22012/155/2006-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ATHYDERABAD

#### PRESENT

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 6th day of February, 2009

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 1/2007

#### BETWEEN

The General Secretary,  
(Sri Bandari Satyanarayana),  
Singareni Collieries Employees  
Council, 18-3-90/3, Ganesh Nagar,  
Markandeya Colony,  
Godavari Khani- 505209. ....Petitioner

AND

The General Manager,  
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,  
Mandamarri Division,  
Mandamarri- 504231 ....Respondent

**APPEARANCES**

For the Petitioner : Nil

For the Respondent: M/s. P.A.V.V.S. Sarma &amp; P. Vijaya Laxmi, Advocates

**AWARD**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-22012/155/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 29-11-2006 referred the following dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 for adjudication to this Tribunal between the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., and their workmen. The reference is :

**SCHEDULE**

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., in dismissing the services of Sri Yacoob w.e.f. 18-11-1997 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief he is entitled ?”

The reference is numbered in this Tribunal as I.D. No. 1/2007 and notices issued to the parties.

2. On 6-2-2009, case called out for filing of claim statement by Petitioner. Petitioner called absent while Respondent counsel is present. Though this case is pending since February, 2007. Petitioner has not filed claim statement. As such, the case is closed for want of claim statement. Hence, a Nil Award is passed. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 6th day of February, 2009.

**VED PRAKASH GAUR**, Presiding Officer

**Appendix of evidence**

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner : NIL

Witnesses examined for the Respondent : NIL

**Documents Marked for the Petitioner**

NIL

**Documents marked for the Respondent**

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 2009

**का.आ.1022-औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।**

[सं. एल-220012/161/2006-आई.आर(सीएम-II)]  
अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th March, 2009

**S.O. 1022.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 2/2007 ) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Limited and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 24-3-2009.**

[No. L-22012/161/2006-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT  
AT HYDERABAD**

Present:  
**SHRI VED PRAKASH GAUR**, Presiding Officer

Dated, the 6th day of February, 2009

**Industrial Dispute No. 2/2007**

**BETWEEN**

The General Secretary,  
(Sri Bandari Satyanarayana),  
Singareni Collieries Employees  
Council, 18-3-90/3, Ganesh Nagar,  
Markandeya Colony,  
Godavarikhani- 505209. ....Petitioner

AND

The General Manager,  
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,  
Mandamarri Division,  
Mandamarri- 504231. ....Respondent

**APPEARANCES**

For the Petitioner : Nil

For the Respondent: M/s. P.A.V.V. S. Sarma & P.  
Vijaya Laxmi, Advocates

**AWARD**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-22012/161/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 29-11-2006 referred the following dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 for adjudication to this Tribunal between the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., and their workman. The reference is :

**SCHEDULE**

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., in dismissing

Sri Byrineni Chandraiah w.e.f. 14-12-2000 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

The reference is numbered in this Tribunal as I.D. No. 2/2007 and notices issued to the parties.

2. On 6-2-2009, case called out for filing of claim statement by Petitioner, Petitioner called absent while Respondent counsel is present. Though this case is pending since February, 2007. Petitioner has not filed claim statement. As such, the case is closed for want of claim statement. Hence, a Nil Award is passed. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 6th day of February, 2009.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

#### Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner      NIL

Witnesses examined for the Respondent      NIL

#### Documents Marked for the Petitioner

NIL

#### Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च , 2009

का.आ. 1023. -औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. सी.सी.एल.के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्य 40/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/115/2005-आईआर(सीएम-II)]  
अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th March, 2009

S.O. 1023.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 40/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Limited, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 24-3-2009.

[No. L-22012/115/2005-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

##### Present

SHRI VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Dated the 10th day of February, 2009

Industrial Dispute No. 40/2007

##### BETWEEN

The R. Raja Ram,  
General Secretary,  
Singareni Coal Mines Labour Union,  
(INTUC), INTUC Bhavan,  
Godavarihuni- 505209. ....Petitioner

AND

The General Manager,  
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,  
Ramagundam- IV Division,  
Godavarihuni- 505209. ....Respondent

#### APPEARANCES

For the Petitioner : M/s. A. Sarojana, & K. Vasudeva Reddy, Advocates

For the Respondent: M/s. P.A.V.V.S. Sarma,  
Advocates

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-22012/115/2005-IR (CM-II) dated 11-7-2006 referred the following dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 for adjudication to this Tribunal between the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. and their workman. The reference is :

#### SCHEDULE

" Whether the action of the Chief General Manager, M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Ramagundam-IV Division, Godavarihuni in imposing penalty of stoppage of two increments due on 1-4-1995 and 1-4-1996 without specifying with or without cumulative effect in the order to Sh. Md. Abdul Khader as per Standing Order of the Company is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief he is entitled to ?"

The reference is numbered in this Tribunal as I.D. No. 40/2006 and notices issued to the parties.

2. On 10-2-2009, case called out for filing of claim statement by Petitioner, Petitioner called absent while Respondent's counsel is present. Petitioner has not filed claim statement even after two and half years of receipt of this reference. It appears Petitioner is not interested to

pursue this case. As such, a Nil Award is passed in absence of claim statement. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant, transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 10th day of February, 2009.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

#### Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner      NIL

Witnesses examined for the Respondent      NIL

#### Documents Marked for the Petitioner

NIL

#### Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 2009

**का.आ. 1024.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मिलिट्री डेयरी फार्म्स के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 29/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।**

[सं. एल-140012/93/99-आईआर (डी.यू.)]  
सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th March, 2009

**S.O. 1024.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 29/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Military Dairy Farms and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 24-3-2009.**

[No. L-14012/93/99-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 29 of 2000

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of  
Dy. Director, Military Dairy Farms

AND

Their workmen

**PRESENT**  
Mr. Justice C.P. Mishra, Presiding Officer

#### APPEARANCES

On behalf of the : M/s. D.K. Mukherjee, Advocate  
Management

On behalf of the : M/s. J.C. Consul, Advocate  
Workmen

State : West Bengal      Industry : Warehousing.

Dated : 18th March, 2009.

#### AWARD

By its order No. L-14012/93/99-IR (DU) date 30-6-2000 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of the management of Military Dairy Farms, Kalkata in terminating the services of S/Sh. Prahlad Ram, Sita Ram (now expired) and Bahadur and not paying retrenchment and other financial benefits to Sh. Bahadur and legal heirs of Sh. Prahlad Ram and Sita Ram is legal and justified ? if not, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled ?”

2. The reference has been made at the instance of the three workmen Prahlad Ram, Sita Ram and Bahadur who all have now expired seeking relief for paying retrenchment and other consequential benefits to them and to their legal heirs. According to all of them they had joined the services of Military Dairy Farms, Kolkata on 21st January, 1951, 1st April, 1962 and 21st December, 1965 respectively. The detail particulars of the concerned workmen regarding their date of birth etc. has been given in paragraph 4 of the written statement in this regard. It is also stated that after their joining the duties there was medical examination in the Command Hospital and services records were also prepared. They were required to work 14 to 16 hours a day without any weekly off and they were not paid any such overtime allowance for working beyond 8 hours and also no such payment was made to them for working on sundays and other holidays. As a token they were marked absent in each on the plea that the work of Dairy Farm is of continuous nature and since sanctioned posts were not available they were to be paid legal dues after receiving sanction only. In February, 1972 8 post of farm hands were received, but the concerned workmen were not paid their outstanding dues, nor they were given any such appointment though they had worked continuously for such a long period by that time. In this connection, on their representation made they were informed that since they were over-age, no such benefit could be given to them. The matter was also taken up by them to the concerned authorities for their regular appointment and also

for payment of their wages under the provisions of payment of Wages Act and also in this connection a case was also filed before the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Kolkata and the Appellate Court who had allowed the appeal and held these workmen to be entitled to the amount so payable to them in this connection. Against that judgment writ petitions, however, are still pending before the Hon'ble High Court for its final adjudication. The management had, however, refused to give them work on one pretext or the other and on their representation the matter was taken up by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) in conciliation proceedings but without any result. On 12th May, 1989 Prahlad also had died leaving behind him his son and wife who also made a similar request for an early settlement of the dispute. The said refusal made by the management to give work and employment to all the three workmen is quite illegal, erroneous as perverse and no chargesheet or show cause notice had ever been issued against any one of them about any such termination of their services in this regard. Therefore, a relief of reinstatement of all the three aforesaid workmen and after death to their legal heirs by giving appointment on compassionate ground together with compensation, bonus etc. has been prayed on their behalf through this reference.

3. The management has also filed its written statement denying the aforesaid claim and contentions of all the three workmen by saying that they were all engaged off and on in the Military Dairy Farm for their work of labour and there is a denial of the details of the work as so given by them to show for the period of their work from 1951 to 1962 as it is so mentioned in their written statement for the same in this connection. They were first engaged as per work requirement from time to time by the management and they never had so worked against any sanctioned post of Buttermen in the establishment of Military Dairy Farm, Kolkata as there was no such vacancy in the existing post of Buttermen of the establishment at that time. The said employees were only daily rated mazdoors and their names were never so sponsored by the Employment Exchange. As the vacancies arose, daily labourers already in employment at Military Dairy Farm however were to be given preference for a regular employment provided their names had been so sponsored by the Employment Exchange and also that they fulfilled other conditions of age and health etc in this connection. On 1st February, 1972 Officer-in-charge, Military Dairy Farm, Kolkata no doubt had sponsored the cases of 8 daily labourers for their absorption on regular basis showing the names of the three workmen as well at Serial No. 6, 7 and 9 but, they could not be so employed as they were not eligible being of over-age. They were only issued a provisional appointment letter on the condition that their appointment could be void if relaxation of age etc was not so granted by

the Q.M.G., New Delhi. A case for relaxation was also sponsored to the Director, Military Farms, Head Quarters on 10th February, 1972. Provisional appointment, however, could not be given effect to as the workmen concerned had not complied Clause 3 (b) (c), 3 (e), 3 (g) and 3 (m) of their appointment letter but only a representation was made by them. Since there was no rule for relaxation of age which the Q.M.G. could so relax in case of these workmen. The age prescribed for the post of Farmhand as per rules is 25 years and there being no proof of age of these workmen having been furnished by them, the assessment was made by the medical authorities who found them to be over-age and found them unfit for their appointment as Farmhand/Buttermen as they have so claimed in this regard. It is evident that there exists no provision for relaxation of age as per rules. These workmen had also filed a case under the Payment of Wages Act being 99 of 1972, 100 of 1972, and 101 of 1972 for difference of wages to be paid to them for the period June, 1972 to September, 1980 that was so allowed in their favour, but against these an appeal was filed by the management and it was allowed by the Appellate Court to which a writ is pending in the Hon'ble High Court as the said writ petition has been filed by the workmen against that order. But this matter has got no concern to the claim of the workmen so far as the relief claimed by them through this reference for their reinstatement etc. and also that there is no question of any such absorption of these workmen in the regular employment of Military Dairy Farm. It is also evident that all of them while working on daily basis had themselves left the service on their own accord and as such any such claim for retrenchment benefit does not arise in their favour. Besides that the management has also raised a legal plea about non-maintainability of the dispute as the Military Dairy Farm is not an industry, nor all these persons come within the definition of the workman as defined in the industrial disputes Act, 1947 and also that their dispute has not been so raised by any registered trade union and moreover the cause of action which is said to have arisen in 1972 is also time barred and with the demise of all these three workmen there is no question of giving any such employment either to them or to their legal heirs as so claimed by them through this reference. It is also been stated by the management that all these workmen were in fact so removed from their services on 11th April, 1977 when they had been asked to go and join their duties at Panagarh, which was another Military Farm but they did not comply with the said order and as such they ceased to work from that date as such and not entitled to get any such relief as claimed by them.

4. The workmen have also filed a rejoinder denying the claim and contentions of the management as it was so made against them in this regard. Regarding the period of

work done by them it is stated in paragraph 12 that they had so worked there upto June, 1977 at different intervals which has been for more than 240 days in a year and refusal of employment to them without any notice and payment of retrenchment compensation by the management is contrary to the provisions of Section 25F of the Act. They have also denied of having received any such order of transfer for going to Panagarh, either orally or in writing by the management so given to them and no question of any such refusal on their part could arise as it was so alleged by the management against them to make such refusal on their part against these workmen.

5. Some documents have been exhibited on behalf of the workmen. Ext. W-1 is a letter dated 8-02-1972 provisionally selecting and offering the temporary post of farm Hand to Shri Prahlad issued by the Deputy Director of Military Farm. Ext. W-2 is also a similar letter of same date issued to Shri Sitaram. Ext. W-3 is also similar letter dated February, 1972 issued to Shri Bahadur. Ext. W-4 is the minutes of the meeting dated 25-02-1999 before the ALC (C) kolkata. Ext. W-4 is a letter dated May, 1999 issued to Shri D.K. Mukherjee, Advocate by the Officer incharge, Military Farm, Kolkata. Ext. W-6 is the details of attendance of the concerned workmen. Ext. W-7 is the judgment dated 16-02-1977 passed by the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act, West Bengal in Case No.99, 100 and 101 of 1972. Ext. W-8 is the signature of Bahadur one of the concerned workmen on the letter dated 10-10-1974 addressed to R.L.C. Ext. W-9 is the endorsement of receipt in the letter dated 20-06-1977. Ext. W-10 is the letter dated 6-03-1978 of Mr. J.C. Cousul, Advocate to the Deputy Director, Military Farm. Ext. W-11 is letter dated 10-04-1978 addressed to R.L.C. and Ext. W-12 is acknowledgement of the letter dated -2-03-1992 addressed to Officer-in-charge, Military Dairy Farm. Management, however, chose not to exhibit any document on its behalf.

6. Four witnesses have been examined on behalf of the workmen. WW-1, Bahadur has deposed not only for himself but also for the other two deceased concerned workmen. He has stated in his evidence that he had joined service in the Dairy Farm in 1965 as a labour and Prahlad and Sitaram joined in 1951 and 1962 respectively. There were 22/23 persons working in the Dairy Farm and Prahlad was engaged in the manufacturing of butter. They worked continuously, even on holidays and paid salary in each month after deducting one day's pay. He has also stated about the case filed in 1972 under the Payment of Wages Act which was decided in their favour but it is pending before the Hon'ble High Court. He has further stated that after the appeal was allowed in the above referred case, their work ceased and they were asked to go to Panagarh. However, no written order was handedover to them inspite of demand. In the year 1972 8 posts were created but those posts were not given to them on the ground that they were overaged. He has prayed for reinstatement and

appointment of the heirs of the dead persons and also consequential benefits. In cross-examination the witness has stated that the other two deceased workmen were older than him but he does not know name of their village. At the time of his deposition admittedly he was of 58 years or so. He was born in Rangoon and he fled therefrom in 1965. He came to know from Prahlad and Sitaram about their period of workings as casual daily rated workers. It is his evidence that none of them had got any birth certificates in their favour. He did not know that till 1972 there was no vacancy in the establishment, but he knew that in 1972 five persons were absorbed out of the eight names sent for the purpose and he named them all. He, however has admitted that they continued as casual labourers thereafter and when they were asked to go Panagarh in 1977, they had refused to go as no written order was so given to them in this connection. He has further stated that when he entered the service he was more than 22 years old.

WW-2, Patiram Chamar is the son of late Prahlad one of the concerned workmen in this case who also died on 12-06-1989. He has deposed on behalf of all the three concerned workmen. He has described his father as Prahlad Ram Chamar. He has stated in his evidence that all of them used to work in the Dairy Farm and used to reside in the quarters built by themselves adjacent to the Dairy Farm. His mother, Fulmati Devi and brother, Rajkumar Ram prayed for employment on compassionate ground as Prahlad had died while in service. All the three persons concerned were retrenched by the Company. Shanti Devi the widow of deceased Sitaram had also prayed for service on compassionate ground. According to him Prahlad joined service in January, 1951, Sitaram in December, 1962 and Bahadur in 1964. Although 8 posts were sanctioned in 1972 these three persons were not adjusted against those posts and they were ultimately removed from service on 11th April, 1977. They were however asked to go and join at Panagarh, but no letter was given to them ever for this purpose. He has further stated that at the time of their removal neither any retrenchment notice was issued nor any compensation was so paid by the management. He has prayed for back wages for them and also service for the legal heirs of the deceased workmen in this connection. In cross-examination he has stated that Prahlad was born in the year 1933 but he could not say about the others. All the three were casual workers and also that they did not have any such document regarding their date of birth and so they were medically examined at that time. He has admitted that in 1972 the medical board had declared the age of Prahlad, Sitaram and Bahadur as 38, 30 and 32 years respectively. He also could not say whether any certificate was granted to his sons mentioning them as Chamar by caste.

WW-3, Smt. Chaya Das has stated in her evidence that they are Chamar by caste and his father who died 19 years due to illness used to work in the Dairy Farm at

Remount Road, Kolkata. In cross-examination she has stated that she has married a Bengali whose surname is Das but she does not know his caste. She does not have any paper to show that her caste is Chamar.

WW-4, Jagadish Yadav has also deposed on behalf of the three deceased workmen. He has stated that Prahlad was the first among them to join Military Dairy Farm. Prahlad and Sitaram happened to be of Chamar by caste. Permanent posts were received in 1972 but these three persons did not get those posts on the ground that they were overaged. They all were removed on 12-06-1977 without payment of any retrenchment compensation. In cross-examination he has stated that his father Bahadur also had so deposed in this case as WW-1 and whatever he had deposed here are all correct facts in this regard. He has stated his age to be 39 years as he was born in 1963 in Burma. He came to Kolkata in the year 1966. He has claimed to have seen the caste certificates of the three grandsons of Prahlad. He also has denied that the workmen had so left their work of their own as alleged by the management against them in this connection.

7. MW-1, Hrish Chandra Malhotra is the sole witness examined by the management in this case. He has stated in his evidence that joined the Military Dairy Farm on 15-12-1994 as Upper Division Clerk and had so worked there till 31-05-2001. He, however, does not have any personal knowledge about the present case. He actually has stated nothing which can throw any light in respect of the matter in controversy as it has been so raised by either side in this case regarding allegations made in their respective written statement.

8. Before entering into the merit of the case it is necessary to consider some legal pleas as it has been so raised on behalf of the management regarding the maintainability of this reference and also about the plea of limitation bar to challenge the claim of the workmen in this regard. It has been submitted for this that the matter is highly belated since it relates to the year 1977 and also that all the three workmen have now expired and as such there is no question of giving any such relief to them at all after such a long period. It is also submitted that the claim of the workmen does not so lie against the Military Dairy Farm which cannot be said to be an industry as defined under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

9. I have considered all these pleas as so raised on behalf of the management but found no force therein as the Military Dairy Farm in no way be said to have been doing any sovereign functions of the state so as to show that it is not covered by the definition of industry as defined in Section 2(j) of the Act. Sovereign functions, strictly understood, alone qualify for exception but not the welfare activities or economic adventures undertaken by Government or statutory bodies as it was so held in the Full Bench case of Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage

Board v. A. Rajappa, (1978) 2 S.C.C. 213 : 1978 SCC (L & S) 215 by the Hon'ble Apex Court that even departments discharging sovereign functions, if there are units which are industries and they are substantially severable then they can be considered to come within Section 2(j) of the Act. Whether a particular function of the State is or is not a sovereign function depends on the nature of the power and manner of its exercise. In the case of Chief Conservator of Forests v. Jagannath Maruti Kondhare, (1996) 2 S.C.C. 293 : 1996 SCC (L & S) 500 the Hon'ble Apex Court in this connection had also so held, i.e., Pachgaon Parwati Scheme in Pune District and social forestry work in Ahmednagar District undertaken by the Forests dept. of the State Government of Maharashtra which was held to be an industry and not a part of sovereign functions of the state as it was so argued on behalf of the Forest Dept. in this case. So it can be said in the present case where the Military Dairy Farm admittedly also has been doing the work relating to the work of military dairy which cannot be said to be a part of the sovereign function of the State so as to exclude it from the definition of industry as it is so provided in the provisions of Section 2 (j) of the Act which is quite wide enough to show it otherwise. So it can be said regarding the plea of limitation as it has been so raised by the management since the concerned workmen all along had been seeking their remedy for payment of wages to them and also for their absorption in the service and in this conciliation proceedings were also so undertaken and at one time they had raised their dispute for the same before the Hon'ble High Court as well in this regard and this reference has been made thereafter for its adjudication by the Central Government to this Tribunal in the year 2000. Therefore, it cannot be said to be time-barred to reject the claims of the workmen on this very ground. As regards the right of the legal heirs of the deceased workmen who have now expired, it is evident that the claim has also been preferred on their behalf about challenging termination order so passed against them about termination of their services and whatever relief and amount would be so payable to them or during their life time can very well be paid to their legal heirs as well. Also that a clear provision in Section 10 (8) of the Act is also there which provides that no proceedings pending before a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal in relation to an industrial dispute shall lapse merely by reason of the death of any of the parties to the dispute being a workman, and such Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal shall complete such proceedings and submit its award to the appropriate government accordingly.

10. As regards merits of the claims of these workmen it is evident that the action of the management in terminating the services of these three workmen is being challenged through this reference. Admittedly they all have now expired and it is now being challenged on their behalf by

their legal heirs saying that the order of termination which was passed against them on 11-04-1977 was clearly illegal and void for want of compliance of the provisions of Section 25F of the Act since they all had clearly so completed their services for more than 240 days before the said order of termination was so passed against them by the management in this regard. Neither any notice was so served upon them nor any amount of compensation was paid to them at all and as such they have claimed the relief for their reinstatement and since they are now dead this relief may be granted to their legal heirs for both their appointment in service on compassionate ground and also for paying them required compensation in this connection as prayed by them through this reference. The management not in so many words has so challenged the period of their work done by all these three workmen in this regard and particularly to the oral and documentary evidence so led by the workmen for the same in this connection. No doubt initial burden lies on the workmen to prove the facts about the period of work so done by them in this connection and it has been done by them in a positive way by the evidence so given by them in this regard. WW-1, Bahadur one of the concerned workmen who had deposed all these facts about the same saying that he and the other two deceased workmen had joined the service as labour in the year 1965, 1951, 1962 and had so continued to work there till the year 1977 when they had been asked to go to Panagarh without giving anything in writing to them and on the contrary their services were so terminated with effect from 11-04-1977 illegally. So it was stated by the other witnesses WW-2, Patiram Chamar son of other workman Prahlad and WW-3, Smt. Chaya Das and WW-4, Jagadish Yadav to state the facts in a similar way. Thus the oral evidence and the document furnished on behalf of the workmen, i.e., Ext. W-6 wherein the details of attendance etc. was so given by the own officer of the Dairy Farm relating to these three concerned workmen on its own showing go to show and fully substantiate the facts about the period of work so done by them in this connection, i.e., all of them had so worked in the Military Dairy Farm for more than 240 days in a year preceding the date of termination of their services which was so done by the management on 11-04-1977 in this connection as it is so alleged on its behalf.

11. According to the management, however, all the said three workmen had left the job on 11-4-1977 of their own when they had been asked to go to join their duties at Panagarh another Military Farm but they did not go there and as such there could be no fault of the management in passing the order of termination of their services thereafter in these circumstances. But for this there is, however, no order in writing as so filed by the management to show that any such direction was really so given to the concerned workmen so that they could have so joined there at Panagarh

in this connection. There is no order in fact in writing so passed by the management nor there is any such fact or for holding any enquiry as such into the charges framed about it against the said workmen that they did not so comply any such order of transfer by the management so issued to them to join at Panagarh and so that there could have been any such occasion for terminating their services on that very ground as it is so alleged against them by the management at this stage. All these workmen have denied any such refusal ever made by them or any such order was so given to them in writing so that any inference can be drawn that they had really so refused their job of their own and so their services could have been so terminated on that very ground by the management as it has been so alleged against them by the management in this case.

12. Learned Advocate for the management further has also challenged the claim of these workmen by saying that they were only the daily wagers and they had no right to the cost as claimed by them in this regard. There is no question of their absorption or regularization to grant any such relief to their legal heirs as well for their appointment on compassionate ground as all the workmen had been just engaged off and on in the Military Dairy Farm for doing their work of labour for different period as per work requirement and so they had never so worked against any sanctioned vacancy or to a post of Butterman in the establishment of Military Dairy Farm at that time. It is also submitted that their names were also never so sponsored by the Employment Exchange. At one time, no doubt, their names were recommended by the officers of the management, but they could not be appointed since they were found to be not eligible to be so appointed being over-age and for that only a provisional appointment letter was issued to them on the condition that their appointment could be void if relaxation of age was not so granted by the higher authorities in this connection. He has referred to the case of Himanshu Kumar Vidyarthi & Ors. V. State of Bihar & Ors., JT 1997 (4) SC 560 in this connection to say that termination of service of temporary employees who were only daily wagers had no right to post and their disengagement from service cannot be treated to be a dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act. He also relied upon 2006 (8) Supreme 29 (Surendra Prasad Tewari v. Uttar Pradesh Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad & Ors.) to say that it would be improper for the Courts to give direction for regularization of services of the person who is working either as daily wager, adhoc employee, probationer, temporary or contractual employee not appointed following the procedure laid down. He further placed reliance on a recent decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court in Secretary, State of Karnataka & Ors. V. Umadevi (3) & Ors., (2206) 4 S.C.C. 1 saying that the Hon'ble Apex Court has clearly observed therein that Courts should not issue such

direction unless the recruitment itself was made regularly and in terms of the Constitutional scheme for public employment, absorption, regularization or making them permanent in this regard. Continuance of temporary, contractual, casual, daily wage or ad hoc employees appointed/recruited and continued for long in public employment dehors the Constitutional scheme of public employment and any such employee do not have any right to regular or permanent public employment in this connection. The Hon'ble Court clearly so observed therein that issuance of such direction amounts to creating another mode of public employment which is not permissible.

13. Considering the aforesaid facts and circumstances of the case as put by either side it is evident that no notice or compensation was given to all these workmen and as such it clearly amounts to retrenchment of their services as it is so defined under the provisions of Section 2(oo) of the Act and the provisions of Chapter-VA provided in respect of retrenchment of such workman which is so applicable in the case of these workmen who had admittedly so put their services for a period which was more than 240 days in a year preceding the date of their termination, i.e., 11-04-1977. It is evident that under Section 25F of the Act one month's notice and retrenchment compensation is a must required to be followed before any such order of termination of their services is so passed against the workmen which admittedly has not been done so by the management in this regard as per allegations made by it that all the workmen had left the job of their own when they had been asked to go to join there at Panagarh in this connection. The Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of State Bank of India v. N. Sundaramony, AIR 1976 SC 1111; Robert L.D' Souza v. Executive Engineer, Southern Railway, 1982-1-LLJ-330; Delhi Cloth & General Mills v. Shambhu Nath Mukherjee, AIR 1978 SC 8 and Mohan Lal v. Bharat Electronics Ltd., 1981 Lab I.C. 806 (SC) clearly held that Section 2(oo) is so clear and unambiguous that no external aid is necessary for its proper construction. The well-settled position in law is that if termination of service of a workman is brought about for any reason whatsoever, it should be retrenchment except if the case falls within any of the excepted categories i.e. (i) termination by way of punishment inflicted pursuant to disciplinary action; (ii) Voluntary retirement of the workman; (iii) Retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf and (iv) Termination of the service on the ground of continued ill-health. Once the case does not fall in any of the excepted categories, the termination of service even if it be automatic discharge from service under agreement would nonetheless be termed retrenchment within the meaning of the expression of Section 2(oo) of the Act. It must as a corollary

follow that if the name of the workman is struck off the roll that itself would constitute retrenchment as for this it was so observed by the Hon'ble Apex Court specifically in the case of Delhi Cloth and General Mill's case (supra). Admittedly, in this case any such disciplinary proceedings were not so drawn against the workmen and also that there was no such voluntary retirement sought by them or refusal made by the workman so as to attract the provisions of any such exception given to the Section 2(oo) of the Act as referred to above for making any such order of termination of their services as it has been done by the management in this case and as such it is clearly illegal. Since all the above three workmen have now expired and also their date of birth as shown in paragraph 4 of the written statement also go to show that by the time this reference was so made they must have reached the age of superannuation as well and therefore, the question of giving any such benefit to them for their reinstatement in the service could not arise in this case even if the order of termination is held to be illegal and void for want of compliance of the provisions of Section 25F of the Act in this regard. It is also true that they all had been working as daily wager or casual worker and there was no regular selection of them as their names were also so sponsored by the Employment Exchange for any sanctioned vacancy being available there with the management for which they could have been so recruited and so their appointment all along had been that of a casual worker only. They had worked for number of years and at one time their names were also so recommended for their regular appointment by the management to the higher authorities after relaxing their age, but the same could not be legally done being of over age reasons and therefore, the question of giving them any further benefit of a regular appointment does not arise at all. In view of the above even if the order of termination which was so passed against them without compliance of the provisions of Section 25F of the Act, there is no question of granting any relief of reinstatement in their favour and only relief that could be so granted to them is just an amount of compensation in this regard.

14. All the concerned workmen admittedly have now expired and the compensation which is the only relief payable to them and their legal heirs and for that it is just and proper that the legal heirs of the concerned workmen may be so awarded an amount of compensation, i.e., Rs. 25000 (Rupees Twenty five thousand only) to the aforesaid three workmen and since they have expired, to their legal heirs in the given facts and circumstances of the case accordingly.

This is my Award.

C. P. MISHRA, Presiding Officer

Dated, Kolkata  
The 18th March, 2009

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 2009

का.आ. 1025.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं एस.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतांत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 45/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/246/2005-आई.आर(सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th March, 2009

S.O. 1025.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.45/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 24-3-2009.

[No. L-22012/246/2005-IR(CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

Present : Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated, the 2nd day of February, 2009

Industrial Dispute No. 45/2006

#### BETWEEN

Sri Mudiganti Karunakar Reddy,  
Branch Secretary, Singareni Coal Mines,  
Labour Union (INTUC), Ramagundam Branch-I,  
Godavari Khani - 505209 .....Petitioner

#### AND

The General Manager,  
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,  
Ramagundam -I Division,  
Godavari Khani - 505209 .....Respondent

#### APPEARANCES

For the Petitioner : Nil

For the Respondent : M/s. P.A.V.V.S. Sarma & P. Vijaya Laxmi, Advocates

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its order No.L- 22012/246/2005-IR(CM-II), dated 2-8-2006 referred the following dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the

I.D. Act, 1947 for adjudication to this Tribunal between the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., and their workman. The reference is :

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Ramagundam -I Division, Godavari Khani in dismissing of Sri Erukula Rajiah, General Mazdoor, Godavari Khani -N Inc., Ramagundam -I Division, from service w.e.f. 10-1-2005 is legal and Justified ? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled ?"

The reference is numbered in this Tribunal as I.D. No. 45/2006 and notices issued to the parties.

2. On 2-2-2009, case called out for filing of claim statement by petitioner, Petitioner called absent while Respondent's counsel is present. Petitioner has not filed claim statement even after two years of receipt of this reference, as such, it appears that Petitioner is not interested to pursue this case. Accordingly, a Nil Award is passed in absence of claim statement. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 2nd day of February, 2009.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

#### Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner

NIL

Witnesses examined for the Respondent

NIL

#### Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

#### Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 26 मार्च, 2009

का.आ. 1026.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भिलाई फार्म के संबंधतांत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकमें और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं.-I, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 63/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14012/40/98-आईआर(डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th March, 2009

**S.O. 1026.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.63/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No.-I, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Military Farm and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-3-2009.

[No. L-14012/40/98-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I, CHANDIGARH

Case No. I.D 63/99

Shri Uma Shankar, C/o Gen. Secy. H.P. AITUC, Saproon, Distt, Solan (Himachal Pradesh) 173211.

..... Applicant

#### VERSUS

(1) The Manager/Officer Incharge, Military Farm, Dagshai, Distt, Solan (Himachal Pradesh) 173211.

(2) The Director, Military Farms, H.O. Western Compound (Farm.Br.) Chandimandir 134107.

..... Respondent

#### APPEARANCES

For the Workman : Sri J. C. Bhardwaj

For the Management : Sri K. K. Thakur

#### AWARD

Passed on : 23-2-2009

Government of India vide notification No. L-14012/40/98-IR(DU), dated 16-2-1999 referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:—

“Whether the action of Director, Military Farm, Head Quarter Western Command, Farm Branch, Chandimandir and Manager/Office Incharge, Military Farm, Dagshai in terminating the services of Shri Uma Shankar, Ex-Farm Hand is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

On perusal of the pleadings of the parties, it is evident that workman raised the industrial dispute on the ground that he worked with the management from December 1992 to 8-10-1997. Thereafter, he was not permitted to work with the management without assigning any reasons and without notice or retrenchment compensation. Juniors to him namely Shri Parmanand, Shri Jagdish and Shri Prem Chand were provided with the job whereas, his services

were terminated against the provisions of Section 25G and H of the Industrial Disputes Act. He had worked more than 240 days in every calendar year. He worked with the department but his services were terminated without any notice, one month salary in lieu of the notice and terminal dues. On the basis of the above facts the workman has prayed for setting aside the termination order and for an order of his reinstatement into the services with full back wages.

Management of respondent Military Farm has contested the claim of the petitioner by filing written statement. It is admitted to the management that after the termination of the services of the workman few fresh hands namely Shri Parmanand, Shri Jagdish and Shri Prem Chand were provided with the job for smooth working of the farm. It was further contended by the management that services of the workman Shri Uma Shankar were taken against the leave vacancy. He abandoned the job in Oct. 1997. Prior to providing the job to Shri Parmanand, Shri Jagdish and Shri Prem Chand, he was orally asked to work with the management of Military Farm, but he did not turn up. On his abandonment of the job, the three persons namely Parmanand, Jagdish, Prem Chand were provided with the work. The workman has not completed 240 days in any of the calendar year and he is not entitled for any relief.

Both of the parties were afforded the opportunity for adducing evidence. Both of the parties filed their respective affidavits which were considered as the Chief-examination of the deponents. Shri Uma Shankar, the workman was cross-examined by learned counsel for the management. But the management of Military Farms failed to produce the witnesses whose affidavit was on record. Accordingly, vide order dated 10-10-08 the evidence of the management was closed and it was further directed that the affidavit filed by the management shall not be relied upon because the deponent was not subjected to cross-examination. Opportunity for arguments was given to both of the parties. Learned Counsels for both of the parties argued the matter and file was reserved for award. Thus, it is unrefuted evidence adduced by the workman. Few facts have been admitted by the management. In Para 2 of written statement at one place it is mentioned that in October 1997 workman was orally advised to report for duty against leave vacancy but he did not report. Whereas, in middle and last para of this paragraph, the management has further alleged that, however on engagement of another person, on 14th October, 1997 the workman approached through written request for his employment and he was advised that as and when any leave vacancy occurs he will be adjusted for employment but thereafter, the applicant did not come for employment. This contrary contention of the management itself proved that the workman has not abandoned his job but was very cautious about his right to get the work. As admitted by

the management that just after 14 days of engagement of Shri Parmanand, Shri Jagdish and Shri Prem Chand, the workman made a written request for getting the job which was refused by the management. Thus, violation of Section 25 H is admitted by the management. No doubt, it is further contended by the management that after January 1998, all the three workmen namely Shri Parmanand, Shri Jagdish and Shri Prem Chand were also disengaged. In this regard I am of the view that intention of legislation if otherwise. If any fresh recruit is given the work for a day only that constitute the violation of the right of the workman protected under Section 25 H of the Industrial Disputes Act.

The workman has further pleaded that he has worked for 240 days in the preceding year from the date of his termination but he has not filed any evidence regarding the violation of his right protected under Section 25 G of the Act. He has summarily mentioned in his affidavit that he worked for 240 days without providing other evidence and material in corroboration to this contention. Moreover, the workman has also admitted in his cross-examination that he was appointed against a leave vacancy. The work against the leave vacancy was available with the management which was not given to the workman but was provided to the fresh recruits. Thus, even against the leave vacancies it was the right of the workman to get the work at the place of three fresh recruits.

On the basis of the above observation, I am of the view that the workman has proved the violation of his right under Section 25 H of the Act, whereas, he failed to prove the violation of his right under Section 25 G of the Act. There is no evidence on record that workman has completed 240 days of work with the management in the preceding year from the date of his termination. Moreover, he worked against the leave vacancy as admitted by him.

Thus, the remedy in this case for violation of the right of the workman under Section 25 H of the Act lies in the compensation to the workman. Whenever Tribunal decides to provide a compensation, the same should be based on a reasonable criteria and in this case the criteria is the wages of the workman which he could have received, if he had given the opportunity to work in place of the fresh recruits. Moreover, the depreciation in money and interest accrued on such amount shall be taken into consideration. In my view, the amount of Rs. 25,000 (twenty five thousand) will be a reasonable compensation to meet the ends of justice. The management of respondent military farm is, accordingly, directed to deposit an amount of Rs. 25000 in the Tribunal within one month from the date of publication of this award. If the amount is deposited within one month from the date of publication, the workman will not be entitled for any interest, failing which he will be entitled to the interest on said amount at the rate of 8 per

cent per annum from the date of filing the claim petition till the final payment. The reference is, accordingly, answered. Central Government be informed and thereafter, file be consigned.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 मार्च, 2009

**का.आ. 1027.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14)** की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.बी.एम.बी. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं.-1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 17/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/126/92-आई.आर(डी.यू.)]  
सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th March, 2009

**S.O. 1027.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.17/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No.-1 Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of B.B.M.B. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-3-2009.**

[No. L-42012/126/92-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer  
ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,  
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR, COURT-I,  
CHANDIGARH**

**Case No. I.D. 17/94**

Shri R.K. Singh, General Secretary, Nangal, Bhakra Mazdoor Sangh, Head Office, Nangal Township, Distt.-Ropar.

..... Applicant

VERSUS

The Chief Engineer, BSL Project, BBMB, Sundernagar, Distt. -Mandi. (Himachal Pradesh).

..... Respondent

**APPEARANCES**

For the Workman : Sri R. K. Singh  
For the Management : Sri D. L. Sharma

**AWARD**

Passed on : 23-2-2009

Government of India vide notification No.L-42012/126/92-IR(DU), dated 10-1-94 referred the following industrial dispute for Judicial adjudication to this Tribunal:—

“Whether the action of the management of BSL Project, BBMB, Sundernagar in not regularizing the services of Smt. Ram Pyari W/o Late Sh. Khushi Ram is legal and justified? If not, to what relief she is entitled to?”

On perusal of the materials on record, it is evidently clear that Smt. Ram Pyari was engaged by the management on demise of her husband at his place. She was engaged on daily wages in December, 1979 and worked till 31-3-82. She was again reengaged from 1-8-94 to 13-3-95 in the Hydel Channel and BR Division, Sundernagar, thereafter, from April, 1985 to August, 1986 in BBMB Hospital Sundernagar. From 1-9-86 she was working regularly with the management and completed 240 days but his services were not regularized in compliance of the letter of the management no.687-89/BBMB/1094/80/P&S/34/AOC, dated 30-7-1982 and letter no. 8(Misc.)90-ACH-2, dated 13-3-1990.

The management contested the claim by filing written statement. It was contended by the management that workman has filed writ petitions before Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla twice on the same and similar cause for regularization of her services and Hon'ble High Court while passing the appropriate orders refused the relief of regularization. Thus, the present relief regarding regularization of services is barred. It has also been contended by the management that as per the policy of B.B.M.B. the services of Smt. Ram Pyari were regularized vide letter no. 1602-07 dated 4-7-01. There has been no violation of any of the letters mentioned by the workman and the services were, as per the seniority list, regularized by the department.

Both of the parties were afforded the opportunity of being heard.

Parties filed their respective affidavits. They were cross-examined by the respective opponents. I have perused entire materials on record and evidence filed/adduced by the parties oral and documentary.

I am enable to accept the contention of the workman regarding relief sought on the following grounds:—

1. Before raising this industrial dispute, Smt. Ram Pyari filed the writ petition before Hon'ble the High Court of Himachal Pradesh at Shimla twice for certain relief including the regularization of her services. Hon'ble the High Court was kind enough to pass the orders for other relief but no order on the relief of regularization of her services was passed. Accordingly, Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh had not granted the relief which is again agitated by the workman in this industrial dispute.

2. There is no iota of evidence on record that the services of any juniors to the workman were regularized before the regularization of her services. The workman is counting the period she served in different phases for regularization of her services. Once any workman is retrenched as per the provisions of law, he/she has only one right available to get the work on priority under Section 25 H of the Industrial Disputes Act. In the present case this right of the workman was protected by the management and she was again and again provided with the work. On perusal of the materials on record, it is evident that without violating the seniority list, which was prepared on the direction of Hon'ble the High Court Himachal Pradesh at Shimla, the services of the workman were regularized by the department.

3. It is admitted to the workman that her services were regularized by the management on 4-7-01 and she joined as regular employee with the management vide the said letter. Thus, this petition also become infructuous as soon as the workman was appointed as regular employee. As stated earlier, workman is enable to prove before this Tribunal that any junior to him was benefited with the regularization of services in violation of her right. Accordingly, Smt. Ram Pyari was legally appointed as permanent employee on regularization of her services on 4-7-01 and on her regularization of her services, this reference become infructuous.

Accordingly, the workman is not entitled to any relief. Central Government be informed, and thereafter, file be consigned.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 मार्च, 2009

का.आ. 1028.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायलय नं.-1 चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 177/91) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/87/91-आई.आर.(डी.यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th March, 2009

S.O. 1028.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.177/91) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No.-1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their

workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-3-2009.

[No. L-40012/87/91-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer  
ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,  
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I,  
CHANDIGARH**

**Case No. I.D. 177/91**

Shri Sukhbir Singh S/o Shri Kirpal Singh, Gandhi Nagar, Anand Bhawan, Charkhi Dadri, Distt. Bhiwani - 123306.

..... Applicant

VERSUS

The Sub-Divisional Officer, Telecom. Department, Bhiwani.

..... Respondent

**APPEARANCES**

For the Workman : None  
For the Management : None

**AWARD**

Passed on : 23-3-2009

Government of India vide notification No. L-40012/87/91-IR(DU), dated 13-11-1991, referred the following industrial dispute for Judicial adjudication to this Tribunal:—

“Whether the action of the management of Telecom Deptt. in relation to their Sub-Divisional Officer, Bhiwani in terminating the services of Shri Sukhbir Singh S/o Shri Kirpal Singh w.e.f. Sept. 1982 is fair, legal and just? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled to and from what date?”

During the adjudicatory process before this Tribunal, it came to the notice that the services of Shri Sukhbir Singh, the workman, were terminated by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Gurgaon w.e.f. Sept. 1982, whereas, the relief sought by the workman and the reference referred to this Tribunal by the Central Government was against Sub-Divisional Officer, Bhiwani. It was the objection taken by the management of respondent that it has no concern with this reference. On this objection, this Tribunal adjourned the reference sine die, to get the reference corrected from Central Government. Even after four years no information was given by Central Government about the correction of the reference, nor workman ensured his presence to apprise the Tribunal about the correction of the reference.

This Tribunal took the judicial notice in all the references which were adjourned sine die and notice were

sent to the parties. In rest of the cases, which were adjourned sine die, parties turned up and the references have been adjudicated/settled. In this reference no one turned up even after the service was sufficient. Thus, this Tribunal vide order dated 12-1-09 and 11-2-09 passed the detailed order regarding adjudication of this reference.

It is true that the jurisdiction of this Tribunal is limited and confined to the reference referred by the Central Government but once the actual dispute between the parties has been referred the correction on ancillary issue can be made by the Tribunal. The dispute regarding the termination of service of the workman by the management of respondent has been referred to this tribunal and it is ancillary that services were terminated by SDO, Gurgaon rather SDO, Bhiwani. Notice should have been served upon S.D.O., Gurgaon to afford him the opportunity of being heard for adjudication of the reference. But it could not be possible. The workman has not turned up even after the service of notice twice. Even after four years no information is given by the Central Government regarding correction of reference. Under such circumstances, where the workman himself opted for correction of reference from Central Government, it will be proper to return the reference to the Central Government with the direction that whenever corrected reference will be received by this Tribunal the same will be adjudicated on priority within the time to be prescribed in the reference. Accordingly, the reference is returned to the Central Government as such. Consigned the record.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 मार्च, 2009

का.आ. 1029.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का.14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.बी.एम.बी. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 83/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/3/1994-आईआर(सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th March, 2009

S.O. 1029.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.83/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No.-1 Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of B.B.M.B. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-3-2009.

[No. L-42011/3/1994-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,  
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I,  
CHANDIGARH**

**Case No. LD. 83/95**

The President, Nangal, Bhakra Mazdoor Sangh, Nangal Township, Distt.-Ropar (Punjab).

..... Applicant

**VERSUS**

The Chief Engineer, (Generation), Bhakra Beas Management Board, Nangal Township, Distt.-Ropar (Punjab).

..... Respondent

**APPEARANCES**

For the Workman : Sri R. K. Singh

For the Management : Sri Sukhwinder Singh

**AWARD**

Passed on : 23-3-2009

Government of India vide notification No. L-42011/3/94-IR(DU)IR(C-II), dated 19-10-95 referred the following industrial dispute for Judicial adjudication to this Tribunal:—

“Whether the action of the management of Bhakra Beas Management Board, Nangal Township denying pay protection to Shri Raja Ram and 22 others is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled?”

On perusal of the pleadings of the parties, it is evident that main issue before this Tribunal for adjudication is whether the workmen have any right for protection of their wages for the period they worked with BBMB before their regular appointment in Haryana State Electricity Board and Punjab State Electricity Board respectively? There is no controversy on this issue that all the workmen were working as worked incharge workmen with BBMB before their appointment with the Haryana State Electricity Board and Punjab State Electricity Board. It is the contention of the workmen that they continued to work in the same department and in the same capacity even after their appointment with Haryana State Electricity Board and Punjab State Electricity Board; hence, they are entitled for the protection of the salary on fresh appointments. It is also the contention of the workmen that pay of the other similarly placed workmen were protected on regularization of their services, whereas, the pay of the present workmen were not protected resulting in violation of their fundamental rights enumerated under Article 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India.

The management contested the above mentioned issue on the contention that the services of the workmen

were retrenched according to the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, and all the workmen voluntarily have received the retrenchment compensation. Thereafter, Haryana State Electricity Board and Punjab State Electricity Board appointed the workmen in their respective departments and were send to the BBMB as per the policy of the Government. All the workmen have accepted freely fresh appointments on the basis of terms and conditions of appointment letters and they are not entitled for the protection of their pay.

This Tribunal afforded the adequate opportunity for adducing evidence and for hearing to both of the parties. After hearing the parties and perusing all the materials on record including the evidence oral and documentary, I am not inclined to accept the contention of the workmen that they are entitled for pay protection for the period they have worked as work incharge workers with management of BBMB prior to their apppointment with Haryana State Electricity Board and Punjab State Electricity Board. I have reached to the conclusion that the workmen are not entitled for the pay protection on the following grounds:—

- (1) All the workmen were retrenched from the capacity of work incharge workers by the management of BBMB as per the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, and all the workers voluntarily received the retrenchment compensation.
- (2) The appointment letters, which are on record, shows that all the workers were appointed on the basis of their application they moved to the Haryana State Electricity Board and Punjab State Electricity Board respectively. Their appointments were fresh appointments having no concern with their past services rendered with the management of BBMB.
- (3) There is no force in the contention of the workmen that other co-workers were given the pay protection, whereas, they were denied. As soon as the workmen were retrenched as per the provisions of law and they received the retrenchment compensation, they were no more employees of BBMB. As stated earlier, they were recruited freshly on their request. Thus, they form the different class for the purpose of Article 14 of the Constitution. It is a reasonable classification between the workmen who have not been retrenched and their services are regularized and the workmen who were retrenched by BBMB and they were freshly recruited on their application by the different organizations. Accordingly, there is no violation of right of equality as claimed by the workmen.
- (4) The appointment letters contained the terms and conditions proved that the appointment given to the workmen were fresh altogether. The workmen are bound to abide by the terms and conditions of

the appointment letters which they have accepted voluntarily.

Accordingly, the reference is disposed off with the direction that the workmen are not entitled for the pay protection for which they have raised the industrial dispute. Let the Central Government be informed and thereafter, file be consigned:

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 मार्च, 2009

**का.आ. 1030.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं एफ.सी.आई के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण नं., 1, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या: 81/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-3-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।**

[सं. एल-22012/66/एफ/1995-आईआर(सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th March, 2009

**S.O. 1030.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 81/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1 Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-3-2009.**

[No. L-22012/66/F/1995-IR (C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,  
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I,  
CHANDIGARH**

**Case No. I.D. 81/95**

Shri Hakam Singh S/o Shri Bachan Singh, C/o 1731, Phase-7, Mohali -160051 Distt. Ropar.

..... Applicant

#### VERSUS

The Regional Manager, F.C.I. Punjab Region, Sec. 34, Chandigarh, SCO No. 359.

..... Respondent

#### APPEARANCES

For the Workman : Sri D. R. Sharma  
For the Management : Sri N. K. Zakhmi

#### AWARD

Passed on : 23-3-2009

Government of India vide notification No.L-22012/66/F/95-IR(C-II), dated 21-9-1995 referred the following industrial dispute for Judicial adjudication to this Tribunal:—

“Whether the action of the management of F.C.I to terminate the services of Shri Hakam Singh Sud Peon-cum-Chowkidar w.e.f. 31-10-93 is justified or not? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

The only controversy between the workman and the management of Food Corporation of India is whether the workman has rendered his services directly under the control of management of FCI or his services were provided through a contractor M/s. Associates Security and Services.

The position of law in this regard is very clear. To establish the relationship of employer and employee, the following conditions should be fulfilled:—

- (1) That the employee was directly appointed/recruited/engaged by the management of FCI.
- (2) That the workman was paid the wages directly by the management of Food Corporation of India.
- (3) That the workman was under the administrative control of the management of Food Corporation of India.
- (4) The services of the workman were terminated/disengaged by the management of Food Corporation of India.

In this regard, I have gone through the evidence adduced/filed by the parties oral and documentary which is available on record. I have heard learned counsels for both of the parties on their respective contentions.

No appointment letter or evidence is available on record to show that workman was directly engaged/appointed by the management of Food Corporation of India. In his cross-examination, it is denied by the workman that no appointment letter was issued to him. But he was unable to prove even *prima facie* by positive assertion that appointment letter by the Food Corporation of India was issued to him.

The documents filed by the management proved that the wages were not directly paid by the Food Corporation of India, but the same were paid by M/s Associates Security and Services to the workman and M/s Associates Security and Services were paid by the management of Food Corporation of India for providing the services of the workman. The workman in his cross-examination recorded on 31-5-05 has admitted his signature on payment sheet mark A. Thus, the payment through M/s. Associate

Securities, a contractor, has been admitted by the workman.

The management has also failed to prove that he was under the administrative control of the management of Food Corporation of India. To prove these facts, the workman has produced the evidence of other employees of Food Corporation of India, they on their part have deposed before this Court that they have seen Shri Hakam Singh working with the Food Corporation of India. They have also deposed that Shri Hakam Singh was working with them in Food Corporation of India. No other facts were narrated by these witnesses in their evidence. When the services of any workman are provided through a contractor certainly the workman has to work with the other employees of the Food Corporation of India. It was the duty of the workman to prove the issue of administrative control of Food Corporation of India on him by some cogent evidence such as any disciplinary action taken by the management, sanction of leaves etc. Such type of evidence is not available on record.

The workman has further summoned the attendance register of few employees from 1985 to 1988, and has asserted that his name is included in the attendance register. The management has rebutted it with the contention that this register was available to every workman at entry point of the Food Corporation of India and Sri Hakam Singh has misused by marking his presence in the register. It was further contended by the management that there are certain overlapping in writing in the name of Shri Hakam Singh which proved the fraud committed by the workman in this register. Without going to the controversy whether any fraud has been committed in marking the presence in this register by the workman, I am of the view that even if this register is considered to be genuine it cannot alone prove the contention of the workman that he has been directly working with the management, whereas, the management has proved that he was working through the contractor and was paid wages accordingly.

Thus, on the basis of the above, I am of the view that services of the workman were provided to the Food Corporation of India by M/s Associates Security and Services, a contractor and workman was not directly appointed/recruited/engaged by the management of Food Corporation of India. He was paid the wages through the contractor and was under the administrative control of the management. Certainly there was no occasion for the management of Food Corporation of India to retrenched the services of the workman.

Moreover, the management has also filed certain documents relating to M/s Associate Securities which proved that the M/s Associates Security and Services transferred the services of the workman from Patiala to Chandigarh and on non-compliance of the order of

transfer, he was disengaged by the contractor and not by Food Corporation of India.

Accordingly, no employee-employer relationship existed between the workman and the management of Food Corporation of India and workman is not entitled to any relief. The reference is accordingly answered. Central Government be informed and, thereafter, file be consigned.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2009

**का.आ. 1031.—जबकि मैसर्स टी.एम. इंटरनेशनल लाजिस्टिक्स [कोड संख्या डब्ल्यू बी/40094 कोलकाता क्षेत्र में] (एतदुपरान्त प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में संदर्भित) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रक्रीय उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (एतदुपरान्त अधिनियम के रूप में संदर्भित) की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अंतर्गत छूट के लिए आवेदन दिया है।**

2. और जबकि, केन्द्र सरकार के विचार में अंशदान दर के मामले में उक्त प्रतिष्ठान के भविष्य निधि के नियम उसके कर्मचारियों के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 में विनिर्दिष्ट नियमों की तुलना में कम हितकर नहीं है और कर्मचारी भी समान प्रकृति के किसी अन्य प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 (एतदुपरान्त योजना के रूप में संदर्भित) के अंतर्गत अन्य भविष्य निधि लाभ भी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

3. अतः केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा, अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा इस संबंध में समय-समय पर विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उक्त प्रतिष्ठान को उक्त योजना के समस्त उपबंधों के प्रचालन से 30-03-2009 से अगली अधिसूचना तक के लिए छूट प्रदान करती है।

[सं. एस-35015/39/2008-एस.एस.-II]

एस. डी. जैवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2009

**S.O. 1031.—Whereas M/s T.M. International Logistics [under Code No. WB/40094 in Kolkata Region] (hereinafter referred to as the establishment) has applied for exemption under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the Act).**

2. And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government, the rules of the provident fund of the said establishment with respect to the rates of contribution are not less favourable to employees therein than those specified in section 6 of the said Act and the employees are also in enjoyment of other provident fund benefits provided under the said Act or under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the Scheme) in relation to the employees in any other establishment of similar character.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in this regard from time to time, the Central Government, hereby, exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme with effect from 30-03-2009 until further notification.

[No. S-35015/39/2008-SS-II]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2009

**का.आ. 1032.**—जबकि मैसर्स ठाकुर वैद्यनाथ अय्यर एण्ड के. (दिल्ली (उत्तर) क्षेत्र में कोड संख्या 21 एल/2091 के अधीन) (एटदुपरान्त प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में संदर्भित) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (एटदुपरान्त अधिनियम के रूप में संदर्भित) की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अंतर्गत छूट के लिए आवेदन दिया है।

2. और जबकि, केन्द्र सरकार के विचार में अंशदान दर के मामले में उक्त प्रतिष्ठान के भविष्य निधि के नियम उसके कर्मचारियों के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 में विनिर्दिष्ट नियमों को तुलना में कम हितकर नहीं है और कर्मचारी भी समान प्रकृति के किसी अन्य प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 (एटदुपरान्त योजना के रूप में संदर्भित) के अंतर्गत अन्य भविष्य निधि लाभ भी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

3. अतः केन्द्र सरकार एटद्वारा, अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा इस संबंध में समय-समय पर विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उक्त प्रतिष्ठान को उक्त योजना के समस्त उपबंधों के प्रचालन से 01-07-1971 से अगली अधिसूचना तक के लिए छूट प्रदान करती है।

[सं. एस-35015/20/2009-एस.एस.-II]

ए. के. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2009

**S.O. 1032.**—Whereas M/s. Thakur Vaidyanath Aiyer & Col. [under Code No. DL/2091 in Delhi (North) Region] (hereinafter referred to as the establishment) has applied for exemption under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

2. And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government, the rules of the provident fund of the said establishment with respect to the rates of contribution are not less favourable to employees therein than those specified in Section 6 of the said Act and the employees are also in enjoyment of other provident fund benefits provided under the said Act or under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the Scheme) in relation to the employees in any other establishment of similar character.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in this regard from time to time, the Central Government, hereby, exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme with effect from 01-07-1971 until further notification.

[No. S-35015/20/2009-SS-II]

A.K. GUPTA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2009

**का.आ. 1033.**—जबकि मैसर्स गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लि. [बडोदरा क्षेत्र में कोड संख्या जी के/5238-बी के अधीन] (एटदुपरान्त प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में संदर्भित) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (एटदुपरान्त अधिनियम के रूप में संदर्भित) की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अंतर्गत छूट के लिए आवेदन दिया है।

2. और जबकि, केन्द्र सरकार के विचार में अंशदान दर के मामले में उक्त प्रतिष्ठान के भविष्य निधि के नियम उसके कर्मचारियों के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 में विनिर्दिष्ट नियमों को तुलना में कम हितकर नहीं हैं और कर्मचारी भी समान प्रकृति के किसी अन्य प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 (एटदुपरान्त योजना के रूप में संदर्भित) के अंतर्गत अन्य भविष्य निधि लाभ भी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

3. अतः केन्द्र सरकार एटद्वारा, अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा इस संबंध में समय-समय पर विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उक्त प्रतिष्ठान को उक्त योजना के समस्त उपबंधों के प्रचालन से 1-06-1991 से अगली अधिसूचना तक के लिए छूट प्रदान करती है।

[सं. एस-35015/24/2009-एस.एस.-II]

ए. के. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2009

**S.O. 1033.**—Whereas M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. (under Code No. GJ/5238-B in Vadodara Region) (hereinafter referred to as the establishment) has applied for exemption under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

2. And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government, the rules of the provident fund of the said establishment with respect to the rates of contribution are not less favourable to employees therein than those specified in Section 6 of the said Act and the employees are also in enjoyment of other provident fund benefits provided under the said Act or under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the Scheme) in relation to the employees in any other establishment of similar character.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in this regard from time to time, the Central Government, hereby, exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme with effect from 1-06-1991 until further notification.

[No. S-35015/24/2009-SS-II]  
A. K. GUPTA, Under Secy.

### वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 अप्रैल, 2009

का.आ. 1034.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, नियंत्रण (व्यास्तिकी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1964 के नियम 12 के उपनियम (2) के साथ पठित, नियंत्रण (व्यास्तिकी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स आर.बी. ब्रिग्स एंड कम्पनी प्राइवेट-लिमिटेड, बारबिल, क्यॉलार, उड़ीसा-758035, को इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की उस तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3975 तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 1965 द्वारा राजपत्र में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट खनिज और अयस्क (समूह-I) अर्थात् लौह अयस्क और मैग्नीज अयस्क जिसमें मैग्नीज डाईआक्साइट वर्जित है, के निरीक्षण के लिए उक्त खनिज और अयस्क का नियंत्रण से पूर्व बारबिल में विभासित स्तरों के अधीन एक अधिकारक के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करती है, अर्थात् :-

(i) कि मैसर्स आर.बी. ब्रिग्स एंड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बारबिल खनिज और अयस्क समूह-I का नियंत्रण (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1965 के नियम 4 के अधीन निरीक्षण की रिपोर्ट देने के लिए उनके द्वारा अपनाई गई पद्धति की जांच करने के लिए इस संबंध में नियंत्रण निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा नामित अधिकारियों को पर्याप्त सुविधाएं देगी ; और

(ii) कि मैसर्स आर.बी. ब्रिग्स एंड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बारबिल इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में निदेशक (निरीक्षण और व्यास्तिकी नियंत्रण) नियंत्रण निरीक्षण द्वारा

समय-समय पर लिखित रूप में दिए गए निर्देशों से आबद्ध होंगे।

[फाईल सं. 5/22/08-ईआई एंड ईपी]  
किरण पुरी, निदेशक

### MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(Department of Commerce)

New Delhi, the 16th April, 2009

S.O. 1034.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), read with sub-rule (2) of rule 12 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. R. V. Briggs and Company Private Limited, Barbil, Keonjhar, Orissa- 758035 as an agency for a period of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification, for inspection of minerals and ores (Group-I), namely, Iron Ore and Manganese Ore excluding Manganese dioxide, as specified in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Commerce published in the official gazette vide number S.O. 3975, dated the 20th December, 1965, prior to the export of the said minerals and ores at Barbil, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(i) that M/s. R.V. Briggs and Company Private Limited, Barbil shall give adequate facilities to the officers nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by them in sending the report of inspection under rule 4 of the Export of Minerals and Ores, Group-I (Inspection) Rules, 1965 ; and

(ii) that M/s. R.V. Briggs and Company Private Limited, Barbil in the performance of their function under this notification shall be bound by such directives as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control), Export Inspection Council may give in writing from time to time.

[F.No. 5/22/08-EI & EP]

KIRAN PURI, Director